

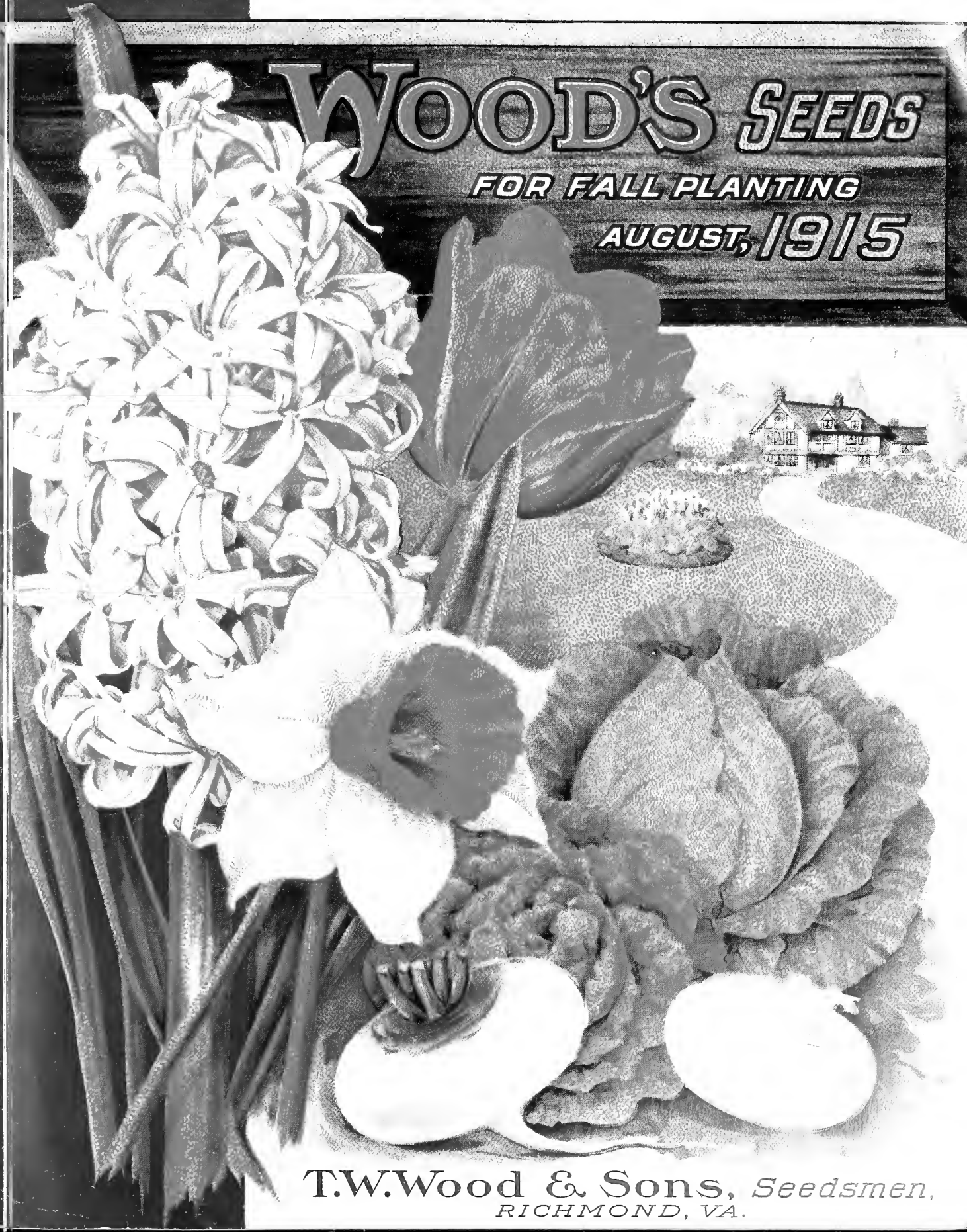
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WOOD'S SEEDS

FOR FALL PLANTING

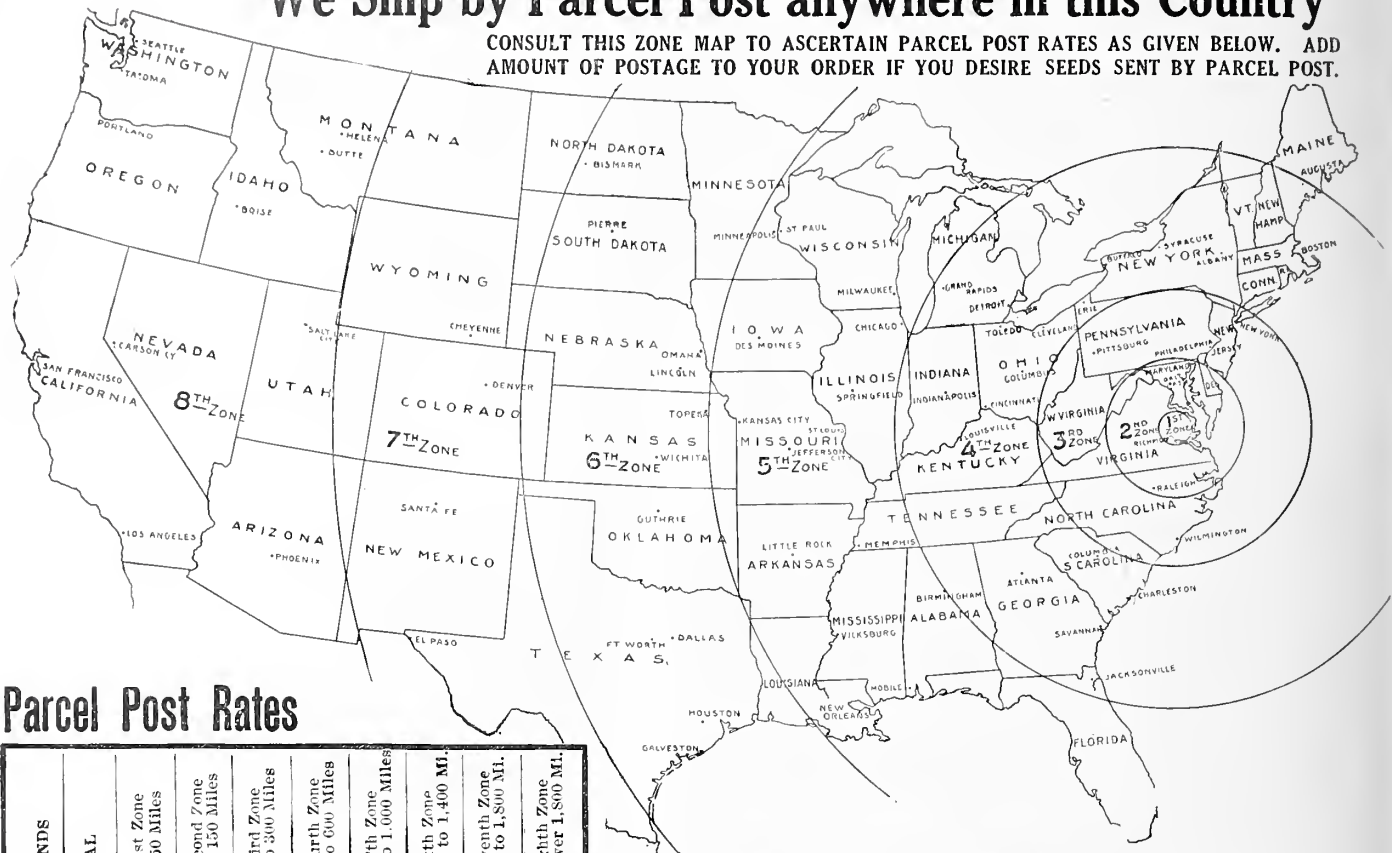
AUGUST, 1915



T.W.Wood & Sons, *Seedsman,*
RICHMOND, VA.

We Ship by Parcel Post anywhere in this Country

CONSULT THIS ZONE MAP TO ASCERTAIN PARCEL POST RATES AS GIVEN BELOW. ADD AMOUNT OF POSTAGE TO YOUR ORDER IF YOU DESIRE SEEDS SENT BY PARCEL POST.



Parcel Post Rates

POUNDS	LOCAL	First Zone 1 to 50 Miles	Second Zone 50 to 150 Miles	Third Zone 150 to 300 Miles	Fourth Zone 300 to 600 Miles	Fifth Zone 600 to 1,000 Miles	Sixth Zone 1,000 to 1,400 Mi.	Seventh Zone 1,400 to 1,800 Mi.	Eighth Zone All over 1,800 Mi.
1	\$.05	\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.11	\$.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25						
22	.16	.26	.26						
23	.16	.27	.27						
24	.17	.28	.28						
25	.17	.29	.29						
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43	.26	.47	.47						
44	.27	.48	.48						
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47	.28	.51	.51						
48	.29	.52	.52						
49	.29	.53	.53						
50	.30	.54	.54						

NOTES ABOUT PARCEL POST

Poisons cannot be sent by mail

Weight limit in first and second zones 50 lbs.; in other zones 20 lbs.

Bulk limit (measurement around package both ways) in all zones 72 inches.

Liquids and goods packed in glass should be sent by express

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QUANTITY

NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED

PRICE

WRITE HERE ANY FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THIS ORDER.

Kindly give below the names of any friends or neighbors who you think would be interested in receiving our catalog.

NAME

POST OFFICE

COUNTY

STATE

Wood's Seeds for Fall Planting

PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, SEED GRAIN and other field seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this Catalog are those ruling at the time it is issued—about the middle of July. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request; or will always fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS.—While we exercise great care, both for our own and our customers' interests, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds which have been generally adopted by the seed trade, which are as follows:

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Soliciting your orders or inquiries, which shall always have our best and most careful attention, we remain,

RICHMOND, VA., July 20, 1915.

Yours very truly,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

New Introductions In Seed Grain

FULGHUM OATS

This new oat is creating a sensation in South Carolina and Georgia, where it has been grown for two or three years past. It is a fall oat of the rust-proof type. It is ten days to two weeks earlier than the Applier, and possibly three weeks earlier than Texas Rust Proof. It is very prolific, yielding, under ordinary conditions on good land, from 75 to 90 bushels per acre. Farmers must easily see the great advantages that must come to them from growing a prolific, heavy oat that is ten days to two weeks earlier than other standard kinds, enabling them to harvest their crop and plant the land in corn, cotton or other crops to advantage the same season.

JUDGE WARBURTON, the Oat Expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, says of this oat:

"The South must have an early oat, and the Fulghum comes nearer filling the bill than any other oat. This oat, tested by the Government as far north as Arlington, Va., is making a splendid success."

Mr. W. E. PRESCOTT, of Edgefield County, S. C., writing in the "Southern Cultivator," says:

"I am perfectly delighted with Fulghum Oats, and advise every farmer to try them. Sowed six bushels on three acres, and on the 19th of April the Fulghum was in full head, averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high, just as thick as they can stand, and believe they will make between 75 and 80 bushels per acre."

Mr. H. S. BRANCH, of Columbia County, Ga., says:

"The Fulghum Oat is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, oat for the South. It matures at least two weeks ahead of Applier or Texas Rust Proof. My crop this year is entirely satisfactory; in fact, it is the best crop of oats I have seen this season."

We strongly recommend to our customers to sow this new oat, as we believe it will be found to be one of the best and most profitable and satisfactory varieties for fall seeding. While this oat has been grown satisfactorily in Virginia, we do not think it will prove quite as hardy as the Virginia Gray Winter, although it will compare very favorably with Texas Rust Proof and Applier in this respect. We believe that this oat is destined to be just as popular for fall seeding as the Burt is for spring seeding, its earliness and productiveness giving it quite an advantage and recommending it very strongly over other varieties of oats for fall planting. Per bus, \$1.20; in 5 bus. lots and over, \$1.15 bus.

ABRUZZI RYE

A new variety of Rye which has been grown quite successfully in South Carolina for two or three seasons past. It is fully a week to ten days earlier in maturity than the ordinary rye, and is claimed to be very much more productive. Some farmers who have grown it in South Carolina claim that it will yield twice as much as ordinary winter rye.

We grew this rye on our Kenbrook Farm the past season, and were remarkably impressed with its early and vigorous growth, being considerably earlier than the ordinary winter rye, and maturing its grain decidedly in advance of the regular rye. It also shows an increased yield of grain. We recommend to our customers to grow this variety, believing it will prove to be a most valuable crop for this section and further south. Per bus., \$2.50; in 5 bus. lots and over, \$2.40 bus.

DAWSON GOLDEN CHAFF WHEAT

A fine beardless white or amber-colored wheat, which has given most excellent results wherever it has been grown in comparison with other varieties. This variety stands up well in the field, and is above the average in winter resistance. The grains are somewhat harder than most other white wheats.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 616, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says of this wheat: "Dawson Golden Chaff is probably the leading variety of soft white winter wheat. It has been one of the highest yielding varieties among all the wheats tested in Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey."

Tests at the Ohio Experiment Station contained all the leading standard kinds, and the Dawson Golden Chaff led in yield, while a four-year test in Indiana indicated that this variety yielded well throughout the State, and proved of fine milling qualities. In Pennsylvania a comparative four-year test of the principal varieties showed that they were all out-yielded by the Dawson Golden Chaff.

We strongly recommend to our customers to experiment liberally with this new variety, believing it will prove to be one of the most productive and best milling wheats throughout this section.

Per bus., \$2.00; special price on large lots.

BEARDLESS WINTER EMMER

Winter Emmer has been quite successfully grown in the South and Southwest for several years past, and has proved to be a very satisfactory and profitable crop. It is entirely different from and very much superior to Speltz, being specially adapted for fall seeding, while Speltz is a spring crop.

Yields reported from 50 to 100 bushels per acre. It is recommended as a sure crop for all sections, yielding heavier than oats. Defies chinch bugs, Hessian fly, rust and smut, and produces an abundance of fall and winter pasture. Excels all grains for horse feed; better than oats when threshed, fed in the sheaf or cut for hay.

Emmer is a species of wheat, but retains its hulls the same as oats or barley. The plants are hardy, leaves rather broad, and produces an abundance of foliage, and is splendidly adapted for fall, winter and spring pasturage. Withstands extremes of both drought and wet to a remarkable extent.

The good root development and habit of growth of the plant is that of all winter cereals. Winter Emmer ripens earlier than the oat or wheat crop.

Should be sown at the rate of about six pecks to two bushels per acre, any time during September or October.

We recommend very strongly to our customers to experiment with this crop, as we believe it will prove to be a very valuable addition, particularly as a winter cover, grazing and feed crop.

If cut for hay, it should be cut just when the grain is in the dough, and cured the same as oat hay. For grain, the crop should, of course, be allowed to mature like other grains before cutting. Per lb., 15c., postpaid. By express or freight, peck, 50c.; bus., \$1.75. In 5 bus. lots and over, \$1.65 per bus.

CRIMSON CLOVER

**THE WONDERFUL SOIL-IMPROVER; ALSO MAKES ONE OF THE BEST
OF WINTER COVER CROPS, EXCELLENT GRAZING,
THE EARLIEST GREEN FEED, OR
A GOOD HAY CROP.**



CRIMSON CLOVER is rapidly increasing in popularity in all sections. In the Atlantic Coast region, and particularly throughout the Southern States, its increased use is remarkable, largely due to the realization of its wonderful soil-improving qualities. Considering the fact that the seeding of Crimson Clover costs less than \$1.50 per acre, and that it is estimated that a crop of Crimson Clover plowed under is worth \$20 to \$30 per acre in the increased productivity and improved mechanical condition of the soil, we are not surprised at the enormous increase in its use.

In addition to its great value as a soil improver, it is one of the most valuable winter and spring grazing crops that can be put in, also making the best of early green food and a good hay crop. It can be very satisfactorily grazed or cut for hay, and then the roots and stubble plowed under, with a very considerable improvement to the land.

BEST METHODS OF SEEDING CRIMSON CLOVER

CRIMSON CLOVER is quite generally sown at the last working of corn and other cultivated crops. It usually gives excellent results sown at the last working of corn throughout the Piedmont districts and more northerly sections, and also in the late-planted corn throughout the South.

The sowing of Crimson Clover at the last working of corn and other cultivated crops gives an ideal preparation. In fact, it is surer to give a stand in this way than if the land is freshly plowed and freshly prepared, as freshly plowed land is usually too porous, causing the seed to be covered too deeply, and not giving the little plant sufficient root-hold after it gets a stand.

If this plan is followed out, it will almost invariably insure a good stand and good crop of Crimson clover, no matter what the weather may be afterwards.

It is an excellent plan also to sow rye or barley, at the rate of about one-half or three-fourths bushel per acre, with Crimson clover. This will increase the growth, insure a green cover crop, no matter what the conditions of the weather are after seeding, and will really make an improvement in the quality and curing of the crop, in case it is desired to cut the crop as a hay crop in the spring.

Crimson clover by itself is usually sown at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre during July, August or September.

THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF WOOD'S TRADE-MARK BRAND CRIMSON CLOVER

WOODS' TRADE MARK BRAND CRIMSON CLOVER is not only high-grade seed, free from noxious weeds and impurities, but it is of high tested germination. We carefully test all the seeds which we sell, and customers can always rely upon the fact that every possible care is used to supply them with the very best quality seeds obtainable.

TRADE MARK BRAND CRIMSON CLOVER, per lb., 12 cts.; 10 lb. lots and over, 11 cts. per lb.; per bushel of 60 lbs., \$6.25. Price fluctuates. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill orders at our lowest prevailing prices at time of shipment.

Crimson Clover Sown at the Last Working of the Corn Gives Excellent Stand.

The Crimson clover seed ordered of you was sown at the last working of corn and is an excellent stand and is now from 6 to 8 inches high. I find that it pays the farmer to plant good seed—the only kind that T. W. Wood & Sons send out.—E. R. BRIGHT, Henderson Co., N. C., Sept. 30, 1914.

Crimson Clover Wonderfully Increases Yield of Corn Crop.

The same land I planted in corn in 1912 that brought 128 barrels of corn after Crimson clover this year, yielded 305 barrels.—WILLIAM DE WOLF DIMOCK, Gloucester Co., Va., Dec. 25, 1914.

Crimson Highly Recommended as a Green Cover Crop—Makes the Best of Hay.

As to Crimson clover in the mountain sections of Western North Carolina, sow from June 15th to August 15th. It is highly recommended for soiling in spring and green covering in winter. Pigs, chickens, calves and sheep do well on this clover through open winters. It makes the best of hay in the spring; then plant to corn or sow to peas. Crimson clover is one of the best soiling crops now known. People are sowing in my section 10 bushels now to one five years ago. Thanking you for the grade of seeds you put out. I order nothing but Trade-Mark.—ALEX. MOORE, Macon Co., N. C., May 11, 1914.

Crimson Clover One of the Best of Soil-Improving Crops.

Crimson clover is one of the best soil-improving crops we can grow. It occupies the land through winter and early spring, gathering up available plant food in the soil, drawing an abundance of nitrogen from the air, forming a perfect sod that will prevent surface washing or blowing away the top soil and prevents soluble plant food from leaching. If cut when it first comes into bloom makes an abundance of nutritious hay. I have been sowing your T. M. B. seed for years; find them to germinate well.

Crops planted after Crimson clover never seem to suffer for water or plant food; corn and cotton keep green and growing luxuriantly after clover when they are parching up on clean fields. Crimson clover is salvation for the South.—J. R. CHANDLER, Anderson Co., S. C., May 5, 1914.

Crimson Clover Only Excelled by Stable Manure as a Land Improver.

My experience with Crimson clover is that I think it is the best land improver I have ever seen except stable manure. I have about 5 acres of land that the first time I planted it in corn made about 10 bushels per acre. I planted it in clover that fall and made 20 bushels per acre; then I sowed it in clover the second year and put a top dressing of manure in the spring (February) and made 35 bushels per acre. I have had the land in corn for six years. I get more corn and the land is left in better condition every year. I always sow my clover about the first of August or after the first of August. I generally sow about one-third bushel (20 pounds) to the acre. Sow it in the corn and run a light harrow over it and have never failed to get a stand if I can get it in August.—C. L. LEWIS, Granville Co., N. C., May 8, 1914.

Crimson Clover Enables to Dispense With Use of Fertilizer.

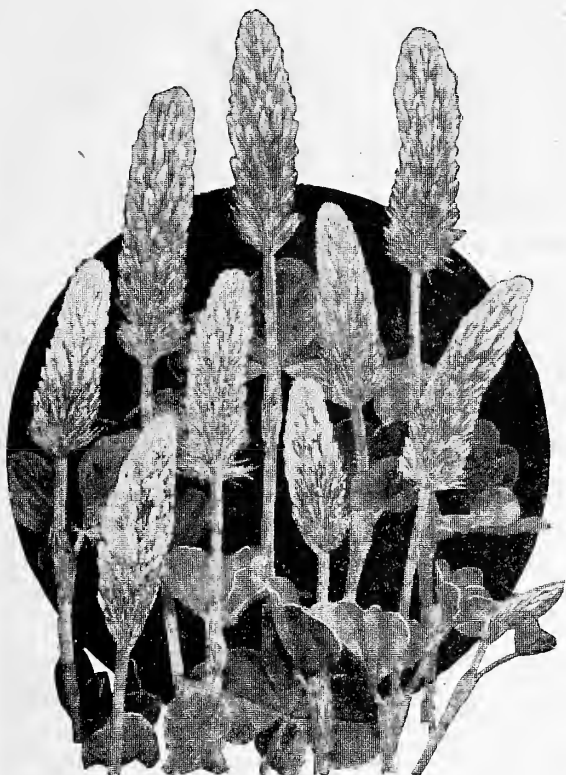
I have had the best results from the use of your Crimson clover and I am planting more and more each year. Where I use it I am able to dispense with the use of commercial fertilizers, so prefer to put the money in clover seed that I would be compelled to use for fertilizer.—C. E. VANCE, Gordon Co., Ga., Sept. 15, 1914.

Plant Crimson Clover at the Last Working of Corn.

We all plant Crimson Clover here at the last plowing of corn, and I have never had but one failure yet. I think it is more satisfactory to make a corn crop on than a coat of manure.—T. A. DUCKETT, Rabun Co., Ga., July 6, 1914.

WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER

Matures Later, Makes Larger Growth and Better Hay Crop Than the Regular Crimson.
Excellent to Follow in Succession for Green Food or a Hay Crop.



White-Blooming Crimson Clover.

The White-blooming Crimson Clover is about two to three weeks later in maturing its crop than the regular Crimson Clover, and makes a better crop for hay than the regular Crimson Clover, as it makes a larger growth and usually matures at a better season for cutting. It is very largely used to supplement and lengthen out the season of the regular Crimson Clover, particularly for grazing and to cut as a green food or soil-improving crop. Dairymen and stock raisers find it particularly valuable for these purposes.

When used for a hay crop, it is best sown with the winter or rustproof oats, as these mature better with it than other grains. The combination makes a large yield of excellent and most nutritious hay. One bushel of oats and 10 or 12 pounds of the White-blooming Crimson Clover are the quantities usually sown to the acre.

WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER, TRADE MARK BRAND: Per lb., 14 cts.; bu. of 60 lbs., \$7.00. Price fluctuates. Will fill orders at lowest prevailing prices or quote at any time on request.

White-Blooming Crimson Clover sown with winter oats makes best of feed

I find that White-Blooming Crimson Clover is the best feed of any clover I make, and especially when we sow it with winter oats; there seems to be more strength in it than any clover I plant. It is also very strengthening to land, and I always have better success with your seeds than other seeds I buy elsewhere.—GEO. E. THOMASON, R. 1, Southampton Co., Va., June 8, 1914.

Likes White-Blooming Crimson Clover better than others

I like the White-Blooming Crimson Clover better than any I have ever planted. It is a vigorous grower, with abundance of foliage for feed. I like it especially on account of its being a little later in maturing than the Red Crimson.—J. E. STEPHENSON, Bertie Co., N. C., May 30, 1914.

White-Blooming Crimson Clover matures later—superior for hay

I think the White-Blooming Crimson Clover far superior to the Red for hay, as it makes better growth, matures later and contains less dust. I think it great for either hay or soil improvement.—G. H. BLACK, Randolph Co., N. C., May 30, 1914.

White-Blooming Crimson Used Both for Grazing and Hay

All the White-Blooming Crimson Clover I have ever used gave me good results. I use it mixed with Virginia Winter Gray Oats, and sow September or October. I used a part of what I sowed last fall for grazing purposes, for hogs, cows and horses, during spring, the rest I cut a few days ago, which made a fine lot of feed. I expect to sow more of the same again this fall.—J. B. EVERETT, Southampton Co., Va., June 2, 1914.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Makes Splendid Fall, Winter and Spring Pasturage—Fine for Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry

Rape for fall sowing should be put in in July, August or September. It makes a large-yielding, nutritious, succulent green feed or pasturage all through the fall, winter and early spring. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover, and it makes a first-class crop, either for sowing alone, or for grazing during the fall and winter; can be sown with Crimson Clover. Rape can be successfully sown both in the fall and spring. Early fall seeding, however, gives the best results. Rape is best sown in drills at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre; or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 pounds per acre should be used.

Price of Dwarf Essex Rape: By express, **1 lb., 15 cts.**; in 10-lb. and over, **12 cts. per lb.**; in 50-lb. lots and over, **11 cts. per lb.**

When ordered to be sent by mail, add 8 cts. per lb. for postage.

Dwarf Essex Rape best all-round Pasture for Hogs

Dwarf Essex Rape is the best all-round pasture one can plant for hogs. Have had good stands when planted alone and in corn.—V. B. WILMER, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Md., November 2, 1914.

Dwarf Essex Rape did well—fine for hogs

I am well pleased with both Dwarf Essex Rape and Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangels. Both did well this year, although the season was extremely dry. The Mangels I have not taken up yet, but are fine. I grazed the Rape and find it fine for hogs.—M. H. ISBELL, Winston, Culpeper Co., Va., November 5, 1914.



Dwarf Essex Rape

Crimson Clover

I had the best success of anything I ever used as a soil improver with the bushel of Crimson Clover secured from you last season, and am going to put everything in Crimson Clover this season that I possibly can, particularly corn ground, sowing the clover just ahead of the last cultivation. This was the plan I tried out last year, and by May 9th it had the ground covered like a mat 16 to 18 inches high, which was turned under for corn again, and I am more than pleased with the way the corn looks now, as it is the best I have ever had.—JNO. C. HANDCOCK, Harriston, Augusta Co., Va., July 4, 1914.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE CLOVER SEED

Wood's Trade-Mark Brand Clover and Grass Seeds

Are best qualities obtainable, and our customers can always rely on these seeds not only being of high germination, but free from injurious or objectionable weed seeds.

Clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pasturage and soil-improving crops than any of the legumes or other grasses or forage plants. Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but is improving the condition and productiveness of the land at the same time. In the rotation of crops, the clovers are most valuable, and in nearly all sections of this country, excepting possibly the extreme South, are considered almost indispensable, and if our tobacco and cotton growers would depend more upon clover crops in proper rotation, they would save the necessity for so large a use of fertilizer. A good crop of clover will restore fertility to land, and put more humus into the land, than almost any other crop.

The best fertilizer to use, either as seeding down clover or as a top-dressing, is either our Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer or Wood's Pure Animal Bone or fertilizer made from a bone basis, such as Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate.

Late August and September Best Time for Sowing Grasses and Clovers in the Fall

When clovers and grasses are sown alone early in the fall, they will give good crops of hay or yield good pasturage the following year, and it is really preferable to sow them in this way rather than with a grain crop, although they can also be sown very satisfactorily with fall-seeded oats, wheat or other grain crops, provided the grain crops are put in early in the fall.

The best method of seeding is to use the regular grain drills with grass and clover-seeding attachment; or, if this is not available, they can be sown either by hand or using the Calhoun Broadcast Seed Sower, which is a very satisfactory small implement for seeding grasses and clovers.

When Grass and Clover seeds are sown with grain crops where the grain drills are not used, the grain should be seeded first and covered with a harrow, and then the grass and clover seed sown and covered with a light or brush-drawn harrow.

Preparation of Land for Clovers and Grasses

A firm seed bed is of first importance and the land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and reharrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible. It is always better to prepare the land for clovers and grasses, if possible, some time previous to seeding, and then wait for a good rain to fall upon the prepared soil before seeding. As soon after a good rain has fallen as the land is dry enough run the harrow over the soil to break the surface crust, then sow your grass and clover seeds, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not too wet.

Grass and Clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, and if sown on land that is too freshly prepared, or is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly upon our customers as of first importance, if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.



RED CLOVER,
The Standard Forage and
Soil-Improving Crop.

The practice of sowing both Crimson Clover and the Red or Mammoth Clover at the last working of corn is quite generally followed. The sowing of the Red or Mammoth Clover in the Piedmont and mountainous districts at this time usually gives very satisfactory results.

The best time for sowing Alfalfa or Lucern in the fall is August and September. Alfalfa or Lucern should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, clover or grain crop, as it grows very rapidly in the spring, and is ready for cutting ahead of any other grass or clover crop.

Japan Clover is not adapted for fall seeding, but only for spring and summer seeding.

The Trade-Mark Brand Clover seed you sent me are the finest-looking clover seed I ever saw.—J. E. BOWMAN, Greene Co., Va., September 22, 1914. We are highly pleased with our clovers purchased from you. All clovers are up to good stands, showing high percentages of germination.—L. H. C. DEMONSTRATION FARM, Lincoln Co., Miss., October 12, 1914.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)

Red Clover not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to the soil wherever it is grown. It is the standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

Red Clover will yield crops two or three years from one seeding and on good land will yield two cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality of feed. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and of better quality hay than sowing either alone.

One bushel of Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass and eight pounds of Clover will give excellent results, and if it is desired to use the land for pasturage also, the addition of six pounds of Herds Grass or Red Top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay considerably. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

Present price Trade Mark Brand Red Clover Seed, lb. 13 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts. per lb.; bushel of 60 lbs. \$9.40.

Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time or fill orders sent us at lowest prevailing price.

I have always had good harvest from your Red Clover Seed and want more this year.—MISS SUSIE UNDERWOOD, Gaston, Co., N. C., February 2, 1915.

The Red Clover Seed I bought of you last fall made the finest crop of clover this country had. This year I have cut it twice and will cut it once more. Seed are O. K.—M. H. FYKE, Gibson Co., Tenn., July 31, 1914.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

This is similar to Red Clover, both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself or with Timothy. Six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding.

When it is desired to seed Meadow Fescue and Herd's Grass with the above mixture, add half a bushel of Meadow Fescue and 6 pounds of Herds Grass or Red Top. This mixture will give the most satisfactory results, both for permanent hay and pasture fields.

Present price Trade Mark Brand Mammoth, or Sapling Clover, 20 cts. per lb.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts. per lb.; \$9.50 per bushel of 60 lbs. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices or fill orders at lowest prevailing prices at time order is received.

Harvesting crop of Alfalfa grown from our seed in Chesterfield County, Va.



ALFALFA, THE PROFITABLE HAY CROP

Yields Four or Five Cuttings a Year of Easily Cured and Most Nutritious Hay

Alfalfa seed sown this fall, the end of August or during September, will, under favorable conditions, yield four or five cuttings the next season. It is most desirable to cut Alfalfa frequently, particularly the first season, and it should always be cut as it is coming out into bloom. The frequent cutting thickens out the stalk and makes it stool out and grow off better, making, with proper care, increased yields at successive cuttings throughout the year.

After Alfalfa is once established it lasts for years, yielding as much as four or five cuttings per season of most excellent and nutritious hay, which is readily salable at top prices. Lands in the Western States that are well set in Alfalfa sell readily at from \$100 to \$500 per acre, so that a crop of this kind pays well for extra preparation to secure good land and good crops. It is better to have five acres well set in Alfalfa with thorough preparation than to attempt to put in ten acres without first-class preparation. Alfalfa will do well on any good loam soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared. A heavy application of lime is usually considered of decided benefit, the most successful raisers of Alfalfa using from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre.

Farmers in the West claim that hogs fed or grazed on Alfalfa thrive better, are healthier and free from cholera.

In Bulletin No. 79, issued by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, excellent results were obtained from a heavy application of phosphoric acid and potash, and that stable manure, applied at the rate of five tons per acre, gave better results in that section than anything else.

It is preferable to sow Alfalfa on land that has a porous or gravelly subsoil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant, and will give best results on soils of this character.

Wood's Trade Mark Brand Alfalfa Gives Perfect Stand.

I have a perfect stand of Alfalfa on 16 acres sown in September with your seed.—DR. F. E. WILLIAMS, Charlottesville, Albemarle Co., Va., Nov. 17, 1914.

Got the Best Stand of Alfalfa from Our Seed.

From the Alfalfa seed I bought of you I got the best stand ever seen in this section.—BUTLER L. FORMBY, Piedmont, Calhoun Co., Oct. 22, 1914.

Made Six Tons to the Acre from Alfalfa.

Your seeds are invariably first-class. My alfalfa grown from seeds secured from you has now been cut the fourth time this season and has made around six tons to the acre.—C. E. VANCE, Calhoun, Gordon Co., Ga., Sept. 10, 1914.

A firm, well-prepared seed bed is of first importance. For full information in regard to preparation in this connection we would call attention to the information under the heading of "Clover Seed" on page 4. Alfalfa is usually sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre.

During the last two years we have procured samples of Alfalfa seed grown in nearly all the seed-producing districts in the world with a view of making experiments as to the differences in growth and value of seeds procured in different sections when grown in this country. These experiments were carried on under our supervision upon the farm of Mr. A. H. Judy, an experienced Alfalfa grower in Stafford County, Va. These experiments proved conclusively that the American-grown Alfalfa seed was very much better than most of the imported seed, and particularly better than the Alfalfa grown in Turkestan, which can be procured at a low price, and has been quite generally sold in some sections for "Alfalfa." This imported Alfalfa can, of course, be sold at a lower price than American-grown seed, but it is a great deal cheaper, better and more satisfactory to pay a higher price for our American-grown seed. The experiments with Alfalfa grown in Turkestan proved conclusively that it is decidedly inferior in growth to the American-grown seed. Experiments also made in Pennsylvania fully confirm this.

Our Trade-Mark Brand Alfalfa Seed is all American-grown and of best qualities obtainable, testing high percentages both of germination and purity, and it is also entirely free from dodder. We do not sell or recommend the cheap imported Turkestan Alfalfa at any price.

PRICE: TRADE-MARK BRAND ALFALFA SEED—Best American-grown Seed—Lb., 20 cts.; \$11.50 per bushel of 60 lbs. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

Our Alfalfa Superior Quality—Free from Weed Seeds.

I ordered Alfalfa seed from you last fall, some 1800 lbs., and it was the best I have ever seen. Not a single seed failed to sprout, and very free from weed seeds.—CHAS. C. TALLAFERRO, JR., Orange, Orange Co., Va., Aug. 8, 1914.

Our Trade Mark Brand Alfalfa Gives Good Stand and Crops.

I have sown the Trade-Mark Brand of Alfalfa seed for three years and it has been entirely satisfactory, and have gotten good results both as to stand and crops.—L. J. FORMAN, Petersburg, Grant Co., W. Va., Nov. 6, 1914.

ALSIKE CLOVER (Trifolium Hybridum)

Sown Largely in Mixture with Red and Mammoth Clover. Surer to give a stand, Being Hardier, Resisting both Cold and Hot Dry Weather better. Makes excellent Pasturage or Hay Crop, either sown in Mixture or sown alone. Cheaper to seed per Acre, as it requires less seed.



Alsike Clover.

Alsike Clover grows thicker and is finer in growth than Red Clover, making better hay and probably more and better grazing. It is also hardier, resisting extremes of heat and drought and also severely cold weather to a remarkable extent. It succeeds on a variety of soils, light upland loamy lands, as well as stiff bottom lands. The good qualities of Alsike are being appreciated everywhere. It is surer to give a good stand and make good crops than either the Red or Mammoth Clover, and in sections where these clovers have been uncertain. Alsike is superseding them almost altogether. Particularly is this so in the State of Tennessee, where Alsike is being very extensively and generally used. In this section the use of Alsike is growing rapidly, not only for sowing by itself, but also in mixture Red Clover.

The seed of Alsike Clover, being much smaller than the Red or the Mammoth Clover, does not have to be sown so thickly, and consequently it costs less to seed an acre than of either the Red or Mammoth clover. The quantity of seed per acre when sown alone is 6 to 8 pounds. When sown in mixture with Red Clover, sow 3 pounds Alsike and 8 pounds Red Clover per acre. **Price, 18 cts. per lb.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts. per lb.; bushel of 60 lbs., \$9.50. Price fluctuates.**

Alsike Stands Adverse Weather Conditions Better Than Red Clover

My experience with Alsike Clover has been very successful. I think it stands the drought, also the freezing weather much better than the Red. Your seed have always proven perfectly satisfactory.—J. W. PAXTON, Rockbridge Co., Va., November 17, 1914.

Alsike Clover is a Winner—Well Suited to Southern Soils and Climate

Your Alsike Clover is a winner. I sowed six acres late in the spring of this year, and in spite of the dry weather it came up and grew steadily. I believe that it is well suited to Southern soil and climate, and that it will withstand a drouth better than any other variety of clover. In my opinion you need not fear to stake your good reputation on this clover.—F. G. HOBACK, Bedford Co., Va., November 9, 1914.

The Alsike and Alfalfa Seed I got from you I seeded and don't think anything in this country ever equaled it for a stand.—T. B. WOOD, Fluvanna Co., Va., October 23, 1914.

WHITE BOKHARA OR SWEET CLOVER (Melilotus alba)

This is sown and used quite largely in some sections as a forage and soil-improving crop, and is particularly valuable for thin lands or to sow on hillsides that are liable to wash or gully, and it also gives the inoculation necessary for the best success with alfalfa. For feed or forage it should be cut when quite young, for when it gets old cattle do not relish it, and it is not of very high nutritive value. It is also largely used for sowing for bees. **Per lb. 18 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 16 cts. per lb.**

WHITE CLOVER

This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils throughout this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. See our Special Mixtures, pages 9 and 10. **Price of our Trade Mark Brand Seed: lb., 50 cts. (Price fluctuates).**

SOUTHERN BURR CLOVER

For the Southern States this is a most valuable soil-improving and winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. It is also well adapted for use in regular pasturages, and will give a considerable increase in the quantity of pasturage just at a time when it is most appreciated.

The plant matures its seed early in the spring, and produces seed abundantly after the first year, and no reseeding is necessary, unless the clover has been pastured so closely as to prevent it from maturing seed. When sown on Bermuda Grass sod, the sod must be scarified to give the clover a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of Bermuda roots. This scarifying is also beneficial to the Bermuda Grass.

Burr Clover produces its seeds in slender, prickly pods, which come spirally wound up into a ball or boll.

This seed is very hard to thresh out, and we can only offer the Southern-raised seed in the burrs. Some of our farmers claim that the Southern Burr Clover grows larger than the California-grown, although it was originally called the "California" or Burr Clover. Price of the seed is as follows:

California-raised Clean Seed, lb. 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.

Southern-grown Seed, in the burr, not cleaned, lb. 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.

In your last catalogue I see advertized Burr Clover. I have had experience with it for some years. I find that as a land builder it is without a parallel. During the winter months, when there is a dearth of green for cattle, it is there. In the early spring, when vegetation is just aroused, the clover is nearly two feet high—the cattle revel in it. Indeed, where it is the butter is always yellow and delicious flavor. It makes horse or cow shed the old winter coat faster than any other feed product. It seems to be Nature's specific product for domestic animals—and it recommends itself—first, as a fine feed for cattle; second, it takes care for itself and reproduces, and is finer each year. Never deteriorates with time, like many other kinds of vegetation, but continues to improve on the same spot year after year. Then, again, it helps the cattle to shed and have a cover for appearance. It fertilizes and makes the ground porous and alluvial more than the pea, or any leguminous plant, possessing the properties that ground most needs where stable fertilizer is used. Again, as a feed product it is without an equal. A green carpet for grazing the entire year. I have fed my cow upon it for the whole winter with but the exception of four bushels of bran or hulls as dry food. In four months I have made quite twenty-six dollars on milk and cream from the cow and not more than four dollars' expenditure. I am thoroughly prepared to say, after eight years' experience with the "Burr Clover" as a land builder and as a food product through the entire year—more in the winter and spring—to be the best in my entire twenty years of gardening.—MRS. JAS. C. KLUGH, Abbeville Co., S. C., April 24, 1914.

Those who have used BURR CLOVER in this section think a great deal of it, as it re-seeds itself the following spring—an advantage that the other clovers are without.—J. A. WHITE, Halifax Co., Scotland Neck, N. C., July 6, 1914.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE GRASS SEED

The Fall Seeding of Grass and Clover Seed

September is best for seeding grasses and clovers in the fall, although they can safely be put in up to the middle of October. If sown after that time, it is better to defer sowing clover until the spring, although Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Top or Herd's Grass, Timothy and similar grasses can be satisfactorily put in up to the first of November in the eastern part of the Carolinas and further South.

PREPARATION OF LAND AND SEEDING OF GRASSES AND CLOVERS.—We give very full information under the heading of "Clover Seed" in regard to sowing grasses and clovers, and we commend this information to our customers, feeling sure that if the methods there recommended are adopted it will insure good stands of grasses and clovers.

THE DESCRIPTIONS that we give in this catalogue are especially full and complete. The description of the varieties, the suggestive combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions, with other information, will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes which are desired to be obtained.

PRICES ON GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS FLUCTUATE.—The prices named are those ruling at the time this catalogue is printed. We will quote prices at any time or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the same time the order is received.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*)

Orchard Grass is a very vigorous grower and yields large crops of excellent and most nutritious hay, and will last for years in increasing value with proper treatment. It is succulent and nutritious, and when mowed requires only a few days of seasonable weather to start it growing again, and usually two good crops of hay can be cut in a season. Orchard grass is also excellently adapted as a pasture grass, and also succeeds in shady situations, such as orchards, parks, etc., better than most other grasses. Orchard Grass succeeds and grows upon nearly all soils that are not saturated with water. It does best, however, on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it will succeed very well on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It matures early, and is excellently adapted for sowing with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, and this mixture is very highly recommended. Orchard Grass fields can be kept in a continuous state of productiveness, provided a light seeding is made early each spring, should any bare spots appear in the field, and an occasional top-dressing of stable manure during the winter will fully maintain its productiveness. Fertilizer also gives very satisfactory results, both for Orchard and other grasses, applied at the rate of 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre, during the month of March. Our Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer, Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate and Wood's Pure Animal Bone are the best fertilizers to apply for top-dressing grass in the spring.

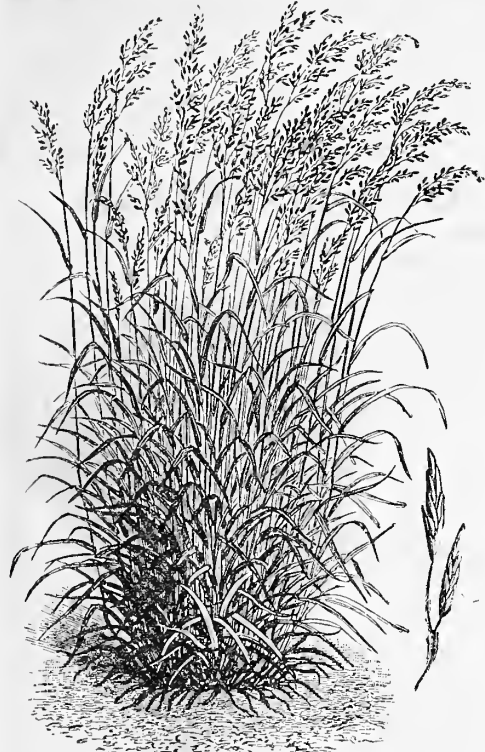
Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand: Per lb., 18 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs., about \$2.50; choice quality seed, per bushel, \$2.40. Price fluctuates.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

(Also Called Evergreen Grass)

One of the Most Valuable Hay and Pasturage Grasses for the South.

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing and a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than other grasses. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring, and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season. Its nutritive qualities are first-class. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (11 lbs.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.) Orchard Grass, and 8 lbs. Red Clover. The addition of 6 or 7 pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre in this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent and one that has given the most satisfactory results. Price, lb., 20 cts. Trade-Mark Brand Seed, bus. of 11 lbs., \$1.90.



Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass.

MEADOW FESCUE OR RANDALL GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*)

Meadow Fescue is particularly well adapted to our Piedmont and mountainous districts, and also gives excellent results on good loamy or heavy soils all through the South. It is a splendid spring and summer grass, and makes more and thicker leafage than even Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

It is also especially useful for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and the mountainous districts of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasturage and hay mixtures, being specially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of two bushels to the acre if sown by itself. When sown with Red Top and Timothy, sow one bushel (14 lbs.) Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs. Fancy Clean Red Top and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sown for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, add half a bushel each of these two grasses. Price, lb., 15 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 14 cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 13 cts. per lb.

ROUGH STALK MEADOW GRASS (*Poa trivialis*)

A valuable pasturage and lawn grass largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. (See Special Mixtures, pages 10 and 11). Pound, 35 cts.

CREEPING BENT GRASS (*Agrostis stolonifera*)

This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasturage mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, pages 10 and 11). When sown by itself sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. Lb., 35 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 33 cts. lb.

RED FESCUE (*Festuca rubra*)

This makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable if sown by itself. It is best, however, to sow this with other grasses, both for pasturage and lawns. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre. (See Special Mixtures, pages 10 and 11). Pound, 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 23 cts. per lb.

SHEEP FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*)

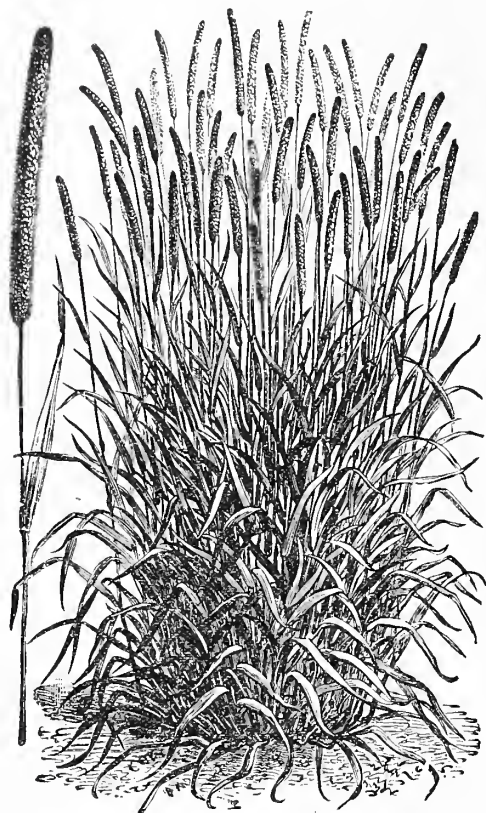
A densely tufted perennial grass, roots deeply and forms dense short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds. It furnishes excellent grazing and is well adapted both for lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, if sown by itself. (See Special Mixtures, pages 10 and 11). Sow about 25 pounds per acre. Pound, 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.

MEADOW FOXTAIL (*Alopecurus pratensis*)

Fine permanent pasturage grass, which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as to moisture or dryness. (See Special Mixtures, pages 10 and 11). It resembles Timothy, but is three to four weeks earlier, being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. No grass bears the hot sun better, and frequent mowings do not injure it. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Pound, 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. per lb.

TIMOTHY (Phleum pratense)**THE MOST POPULAR, NUTRITIOUS AND SALABLE OF HAY GRASSES.**

This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loam, lowlands or in mountainous districts, although it will do well on any good loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed so well, however, as orchard, tall meadow oat or herd's grass on soil of a sandy or light loamy texture and is not of so much value for pasture as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good ground is from 1½ to 3 tons per acre. Timothy requires good land to make good crops. It does not root as deeply, and is not considered as much an improver as other grasses; consequently should not be sown on land deficient in humus or vegetable matter, nor on soils of a light or sandy nature. The best clover to sow with Timothy is the Sapling, as it matures and ripens with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common red clover with Timothy in this section is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give the best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it, both for hay and pasture. They will increase the yield of hay and will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasture. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (11 pounds) to the acre, or with clover, 19 pounds of Timothy and 6 pounds of Sapling Clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and clover should be sown in the following proportions: 8 pounds Timothy, 6 pounds Clover, 6 pounds Fancy Red Top, ½ bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasture, on good loamy, clay or low-ground soils. **Present price of our Trade Mark Brand, 1b., 8 cts.; bushel of 45 pounds, about \$3.50.** Price fluctuates.



The Timothy seed I bought of you was the cleanest and most perfect seed, apparently, I ever saw.—LEE THORNTON, Culpeper Co., Va., September 28, 1913.

The Grass seed I got from you was excellent.—CLYDE ELLISON, Mercer Co., W. Va., April 14, 1915.

The best Grass seed I have ever had came from you.—JNO. E. QUARLES, Louisa Co., Va., September 10, 1914.

From an experimental standpoint we have been growing Kentucky Blue Grass at Curle's Neck for the past five years. I say as an experiment, as we only have about 40 acres in Blue Grass. I think you understand that if the question were to be put to the man who lives in the Blue Grass district, Southwest Virginia, or anyone that is familiar with Blue Grass, and say that you were going to grow Blue Grass in Tidewater District, they would predict that such would be a failure. This was what we were told would be the result of our attempting to do it; but we have not made a failure; we have made a success, and it is recognized as a success by the people who know Blue Grass. We intend to put in this fall a large acreage of Kentucky Blue Grass.—GEO. W. BEDELL, Manager, Curle's Neck Farm, Henrico Co., Va., July 14, 1914.

I always sow Herd's Grass, which, when cut before it gets too ripe, has always made very satisfactory hay. It seems to be a native grass in East Virginia, and I don't think there is any other grass that will take its place on the greater portion of these lands.—J. N. LANGER, Louisa Co., Va., June 23, 1914.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS**THE GRASS THAT MADE OLD KENTUCKY FAMOUS FOR ITS FINE HORSES AND CATTLE AND PROSPEROUS FARMING COUNTRY.**

Kentucky Blue Grass is one of the richest and most nutritious of pasture grasses, and should be largely used in all pasture mixtures, except on very light or sandy soils. For fall, winter and spring it makes the very best of pasture, and, mixed with other grasses like Herd's Grass, or Red Top, and Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass, will give an excellent all-the-year-round pasture. Land well set in Blue Grass lasts longer than other grasses. In fact, a good Blue Grass pasture is considered to improve from year to year, and on land where it is well adapted, rarely ever requires reseeding.

The best time for sowing Blue Grass is in the fall; it grows rather slowly at first, but soon forms a compact turf, making a fine permanent pasture when once established. A thick, well-set sod of Blue Grass is usually considered an ideal pasture, both for nutritious qualities and yield, and wherever Blue Grass succeeds it should be one of the principal constituents of all pasture mixtures.

Blue Grass being a little slower to become well set than other grasses; it is also a good plan to sow some Perennial Rye Grass with it, when sowing in the fall.

Our Special Pasture Mixtures for fall seeding contain a good proportion of Kentucky Blue Grass. While it is best sown in the fall, it can be sown either in the fall or spring. It should be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. **Price: Per lb., 20 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.** Special prices in quantity.

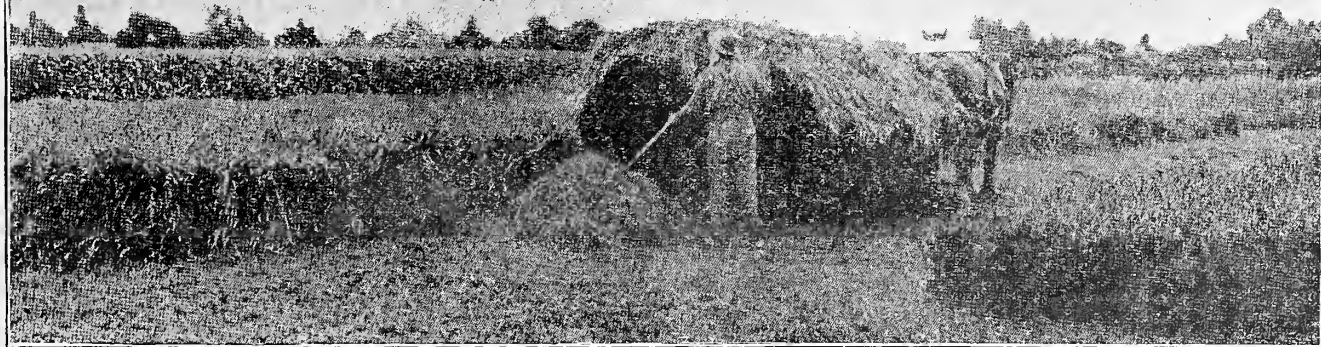
RED TOP OR HERD'S GRASS**THE BLUE GRASS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.**

Red Top, or Herd's Grass, is one of the best and most satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It is well adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and it really succeeds better in moist situations than almost any other grass. After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quantity each successive year. Red Top or Herd's Grass is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South, and it should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent hay or pasture. It seems indigenous to nearly all our Southern soils, and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasture and good crops of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring and matures its crop at the same time as timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasture afterward. When it gets well established it spreads and will gradually supplant other grasses. Red Top or Herd's Grass is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash. Our **Trade-Mark Brand** of the Fancy Clean Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned for impurities. It requires from 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Cleaned seed. When sowing with timothy, sow 6 pounds of the Fancy Cleaned seed and 8 pounds of timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. **Price** not fixed at present time; will be pleased to quote prices as soon as new crop comes in after August 1st.

Your Mixed Grasses did well during drought in 1914. Red Top did fine on gravelly soil.—J. H. SMITH, Fauquier Co., Va., December 26, 1914.

**Herd's Grass or Red Top**

CROP OF WESTERNWOLTHS RYE GRASS HARVESTED FOR HAY.



WESTERNWOLTHS RYE GRASS

The Earliest and Quickest Maturing of Hay Grasses Sown in the Fall, it makes a remarkable growth ready for cutting the latter part of May

This splendid new early maturing grass has given the most satisfactory results wherever it has been sown, and is destined to be one of the most popular and desirable quick-growing hay grasses that can be sown all throughout the Middle and Southern States. It is remarkable for its quickness in growth and its productiveness. Seed sown in the fall makes a heavy yield of the best and most nutritious hay for cutting the end of May. It also makes a most desirable early green feed for cattle and horses, and we recommend it with confidence to our customers, feeling sure that they will find it will prove to be a most valuable addition to the grasses now in general use.

It follows directly after crimson clover in maturity, and will be found particularly valuable for feeding to dairy cattle in the green state. At the same time it makes a most valuable hay grass and also a pasture grass to supplement crimson clover. While it can be used to advantage both for pasturage and green feed, its principal value is a large-yielding, quick-growing annual hay grass, as under favorable conditions of weather it will furnish several cuttings of hay during the year. In Holland, on good soils, it has yielded five or six cuttings during the summer; but, of course, to make a yield like that requires good land and seasonable rains throughout the year.

It will thrive on almost all soils, but the best results are obtained on heavy loam or clay, or land of a somewhat dense character. For a one-year hay or pasture this grass is to be very highly recommended. The seed is similar in appearance to that of Italian Rye Grass, but it makes earlier and quicker growth and larger yield than that grass.

We recommend this new grass with confidence to our customers, feeling sure that they will be more than pleased with the results from it.

Sow at the rate of 30 pounds per acre during September or October, or further south it can be sown as late as the early part of November.

Price, per lb., 12 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 10 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 9 cts. per lb.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Specially Recommended for Fall Sowing. Yields Several Cuttings of Hay the Following Season.

Sown in the fall, Italian Rye Grass furnishes a full cutting of excellent and most nutritious hay the following May or early in June, and will also furnish two or three additional cuttings the same year. It is one of the quickest growing of hay grasses, and will also furnish excellent pasturage during the fall, winter and early spring. Can be sown to advantage either by itself or with other grasses or clovers, and some of our customers have had excellent results when sowing in combination with Crimson Clover to be used for pasturage and hay. It succeeds very well on all soils, and is particularly recommended for rich or heavy low grounds, and it will stand more overflow than any other grass with which we have had experience. Italian Rye Grass is principally recommended for fall seeding, and can be sown at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, and, as it is an annual, it requires seeding each year. It should be cut when heading out for hay. Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand Seed, per lb., 10 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 7 1/2 cts. lb. Special price on large lots.

Italian Rye Grass Made More Hay Than Ever Before on the Same Piece of Land

Am well pleased with my Italian Rye Grass that I bought of you last fall, cutting with oats. Made more hay than ever before on the same piece of land.—L. C. ALLEN & BRO., Gloucester Co., Va., June 12, 1913.

Westernwolths a great addition to our Hay Crop

The Westernwolths Rye Grass has done finely for its first crop. The grass is ready to cut, but as we want to save the seed, will allow it to ripen more before cutting. If it will furnish one or more cuttings for the year, it will prove a great addition to our hay crop.—JAY H. NORTHRUP, The Eloise Farm, Lawrence Co., Ky.

Westernwolths Attractive and Profitable Grass

The Westernwolths Rye Grass Seed I got of you last season has just given me a very satisfactory crop of hay. I find that my horse and cows are very fond of it. It is nutritious. I believe it is a very profitable grass for farmers to raise.—ARTHUR H. SEDGWICK, Fairfax Co., Va.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

Both this and the Italian Rye Grass make a quicker and more leafy growth than any of the other grasses. Sown in the fall, they make a dense, thick, matted growth, which makes a beautiful green appearance, and will furnish most excellent grazing all through the winter and spring, and will furnish good yields of hay; but the Perennial Rye Grass is probably better adapted for pasture or lawn purposes, as it will last longer for this purpose than the Italian Rye Grass.

Perennial Rye Grass does very well in mixtures with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. It makes the quickest growth of any of the grasses, and for a grass to make a quick, leafy sod, will give the most satisfactory results. It is also admirably adapted for sowing on Bermuda Grass sod, and gives most excellent satisfaction and results in combination with this grass, filling in the time in the fall, winter and early spring when the Bermuda Grass is comparatively dormant. The Perennial Rye Grass is also quite largely used as a lawn grass in connection with Bermuda Grass in the far South. Can be sown any time up to the end of October, but early seeding gives best results. Sow at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. If it is desired to sow on Bermuda Grass sods, run a cut-away or sharp-tooth harrow over the grass sod before seeding, and then run the harrow over afterwards, so as to give a slight covering. This harrowing will not injure, but will really benefit the Bermuda Grass sod the succeeding year, and you will, in addition, have a beautiful green carpet for pasture all through the winter, early spring and summer. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Seed, per lb., 10 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb.

I think Perennial Rye Grass is a fine grass for winter grazing, sown in September, on either light sandy or heavy soils. I believe it would make good hay on good soil. I broadcasted stable manure and limed a red clay gall spot, and it grew about knee high on same. Very little of anything would grow there before, not even black peas.—FRANK B. LLOYD, Edgecomb Co., N. C.

We have used Rye Grass entirely for a winter lawn grass, and it has been most satisfactory. We generally select a time in October when it has been raining, so that the ground is thoroughly saturated, and after having thoroughly prepared the soil just rake it in lightly and let it go at that, except, of course, to keep it sprinkled and cut. Any place in the shade and bare spots where Bermuda Grass won't grow it makes a very handsome green cover.—WAL. EDWARDS, Orange Co., Fla., August 20, 1914.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

Specially Recommended for Fall Sowing to Give the Largest Yields of Hay and Pasturage

We specially recommend the fall sowing of our Grass and Clover Mixtures, as experience has conclusively proven that fall seedings give much better and more satisfactory results than spring seedings, and, provided they are sown the end of August or during September, they will yield full crops of hay or grazing the following year.

There is no question but what our Special Grass and Clover Mixtures yield more pasturage and much better crops of hay, and that the meadows or pastures will keep in good, productive condition very much longer than where only two or three varieties of grass or clover are sown, as is so frequently the custom with our farmers.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are put up from grasses, in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. We shall take pleasure in giving our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in regard to mixtures to be sown, or we will be glad to advise them as to suitable grasses for their soils and purposes at any time that special information may be desired.

Wood's Trade-Mark Brand Seeds Used In All of Our Grass Mixtures

In all of our grass mixtures we use our Trade-Mark Brand Seeds only, the best quality obtainable, and of tested germination, the quality and purity of the seeds we sell being always our first consideration. We give under the heading of each mixture the kinds of grasses contained in the different mixtures. All are combined in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils or purposes for which they are recommended.

We are continually in receipt of letters from our customers, speaking of the fine results which they get from our Special Grass Mixtures, and we give below extracts from some of these letters, giving our customers' experience.

Mixtures Nos. 1 to 5—For Permanent Pasture, but will also make large yielding Crops of Hay

Mixture No. 1—For light, gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	Tall Fescue
Red Clover	Sheep Fescue
Alsike Clover	Meadow Fescue
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Orchard Grass
Alfalfa	Red Top or Herd's Grass
White Clover	Kentucky Blue Grass
Paspalum	Velvet Blue Grass
Crested Dog's Tail	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

It is now three weeks since the seed of the grass mixture was planted, and the field has a decidedly green cast, which gives promise of a fine stand. I believe your advice as to the proper mixture to use on this field, as I described it to you, will prove very good. Please accept my thanks.—ARTHUR E. GASCH, Fairfax Co., Va., October 6, 1914.

Grass Mixtures No. 1 and 5 are well adapted to soils for which they are recommended and I am well pleased with the result on my farm.—E. EARLE FIELD, Cherokee Co., Ga., October 1, 1913.

Mixture No. 2—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herd's Grass
Meadow Fescue	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	White Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Timothy
Alfalfa Clover	Sheep Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

The Meadow Mixture No. 2 I bought of you is fine. I mowed it three times this summer. I got six two-horse loads off one-half acre. Also the Crimson Clover is doing fine.—B. A. EODDEN, Rowan Co., N. C., October 27, 1913.

I have now 24 acres laid down in your No. 2 Grass Mixture. The oldest pasture has now been laid 7 years, and is today better than ever it has been. It is my intention to add to my pasture acreage until I have 50 to 60 acres of your No. 2.—GRAHAM T. RICHARDSON, Craven Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

Mixture No. 3—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Orchard Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Red Top or Herd's Grass	Perennial Rye Grass
White Clover	Timothy
Sheep Fescue	Meadow Foxtail
Meadow Fescue	Alfalfa Clover
Red Clover	Italian Rye Grass

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

I am much pleased with the looks of the No. 3 Grass Mixture I got of you last spring.—B. FRANK ADKINS, Wicomico Co., Md., March 7, 1915.

In the fall of 1911 I seeded ten acres in your Grass Mixture No. 3, and I now have the finest pasture I ever saw in this county. My cattle grazed it last year, and I have them on it now. When I plowed my corn the last time last summer, I seeded about four acres more of the same mixture, and have a good stand. Last spring I seeded eight acres in your No. 3, harrowing my wheat, and have a good stand, notwithstanding the dry weather that prevailed in this section last spring. I like your seed, and expect to seed about ten acres more this fall. I sow 35 pounds to the acre for grazing and mowing. I want to get at least 100 acres in your grass mixtures.—MERCER B. ADAMS, Guilford Co., N. C., June 20, 1913.

Mixture No. 4—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Red Top or Herd's Grass
Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Mammoth Clover
Alsike Clover	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Meadow Fescue	Meadow Foxtail
Tall Fescue	Velvet Blue Grass
Westernwolds Rye Grass	Paspalum Grass

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

We sowed the seed of the No. 4 Grass Mixture in a new lowground, three years old this fall, which we are using for a pasture. The grass is growing fine and fast, and I think it is going to suit me all right.—J. W. HUTCHINS, Durham Co., N. C., July 7, 1913.

Mixture No. 5—For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass	Westernwolds Rye Grass
Red Top or Herd's Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Italian Rye Grass	Velvet Grass
Meadow Foxtail	Paspalum
Meadow Fescue	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Fescue	Mammoth Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURE

GIVE THE LARGEST YIELDS OF HAY AND PASTURAGE



THE PRODUCT OF A GOOD PERMANENT PASTURAGE

MIXTURES Nos. 6 TO 9—For Mowing for Hay, But Will Also Make Splendid Pasturage

OUR SPECIAL MIXTURES for mowing for hay are composed principally of grasses which ripen together for the first cutting, but they also contain smaller proportions of other grasses which will increase considerably the second cuttings, and also add very much to the pasturage yield, in case it is desired to use the fields for pasturage afterwards.

Mixture No. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:
 Orchard Grass Kentucky Blue Grass
 Tall Meadow Oat Grass Red Clover
 Perennial Rye Grass Red Top or Herd's Grass
 Sheep Fescue Meadow Fescue
 Alsike Clover Alfalfa Clover
 Paspalum Westernwolds Rye Grass

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.
 Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

I have a fine stand of No. 6 Pasture Grass I bought of you last fall.—C. H. PEARSON, Spartanburg Co., S. C., February 19, 1914.

I am well pleased with the No. 6 Grass Mixture. Owing to the drought we had last summer it did not yield as it should, but I think it stood the drought better than other grasses would.—GODFREY SCHWARTZ, Nicholas Co., W. Va., November 17, 1914.

I ordered last spring through Mr. Harris of Roanoke Grass Seed Mixture No. 6. I am well pleased with it.—C. E. TALLENT, Roanoke Co., Va., March 7, 1915.

The No. 6 Grass Mixture I bought of you in 1912 I seeded with Spring Oats (Burt). I have as fine a meadow on upland as there is in this county.—J. P. ROY, Forsythe Co., N. C., January 25, 1915.

Mixture No. 7—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:
 Tall Meadow Oat Grass Perennial Rye Grass
 Meadow Fescue Tall Fescue
 Orchard Grass Red Clover
 Red Top or Herd's Grass Alsike Clover
 Timothy Alfalfa Clover
 Kentucky Blue Grass Westernwolds Rye Grass

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.
 Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

The Mixture No. 7 Grass Seed purchased from you last spring gave a beautiful stand, at this time looks very promising considering the dry spell. Now the Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Herd's Grass, which I purchased from you last fall and seeded with Red Clover, made a fine crop this summer.—JNO. CORBIN, Essex Co., Va., October 14, 1913.

I have been buying your seed for some time and the seed have been so uniformly satisfactory that I shall continue. The 100-lb. Mixture I bought last spring had made the prettiest meadow I ever saw, and my Alfalfa that I purchased two years ago is the best in Cobb county.—D. C. COLE, Cobb Co., Ga., March 10, 1915.

I wish to say that the grass seed I ordered from you was the cleanest seed I think I ever bought. I expect to order from you again this spring.—H. J. SANDIGE, Greenbrier Co., W. Va., January 31, 1913.

Anropos of Mixed Grasses—I just saved 32 large two-horse loads of hay from seven and one-half acres.—EDWIN EARLE, SR., Albemarle Co., June 21, 1913.

Mixture No. 8—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Sapling Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Timothy
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Paspalum
Kentucky Blue Grass	Meadow Foxtail
Red Top or Herd's Grass	Alfalfa Clover

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.
 Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

The Grass Mixture No. 8 I have purchased from you from time to time, and seeded on the character of land you recommended, has done splendidly for me. I cannot recommend your grass mixture too highly. I have good crops from stand wherever I have planted your seeds, and to show my faith I am herewith enclosing my order for more seed.—SPENCER B. ADAMS, Guilford Co., N. C., October 9, 1913.

Mixture No. 9—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Foxtail	Italian Rye Grass
Red Top or Herd's Grass	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Paspalum
Sapling Clover	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.
 Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

The No. 9 Grass Mixture I ordered from you some time ago was fine, also the Virginia Turf and Appier Oats. I have been using your field and garden seeds for over twenty years with good success.—ED. J. WELCH, Guilford Co., N. C., October 20, 1913.

I am highly pleased with my No 9 Grass Mixture that I ordered from you three years ago. Am sending you another order for some more of the same kind, also some of your Burt Oats.—D. A. MOTSINGER, Guilford Co., N. C., February 18, 1913.

PARK MEADOW MIXTURE (No. 10)

A most desirable and valuable mixture, especially adapted where it is desired to put land down in permanent grass fields. This mixture contains a larger variety of grasses than any of our mixtures, and is admirably adapted both for permanent pasturage and hay, making a thick-set turf, which makes a fine appearance for large parks or meadows. We have sold this mixture to our customers now for several years past with some satisfactory results, and it has been used on large scale on some of our most beautiful suburban farms throughout this and other sections. Our Park Meadow Mixture, on account of the greater number of grasses contained in it, is adapted to a greater variety of soils than any of our other mixtures. We would recommend it for use on any soils, excepting possibly very light soils or heavy low grounds. On account of the large number of grasses contained in this mixture, it should be sown a little thicker than the ordinary mixtures, and if properly sown and well put in, will furnish excellent continuous grazing throughout the year or very large and satisfactory yields of hay.

We would recommend that it be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre. Price, per lb., 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 19 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.

Your No. 3 Grass Mixture for grazing can't be beat.—JOE POORE, Surry Co., N. C.

I would like for you to see a four-acre lawn on one of our farms we sowed in your Park Meadow Mixture No. 10 last December. It is something beautiful to look at, and stands about 6 inches high on a level.—W. L. HOLLAND & SON, Northampton Co., Va., March 24, 1913.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED

Wood's Lawn Grass Seeds are combinations of grasses best adapted for the different purposes for which they are recommended. They are put up from the highest grade new crop seeds, of tested germination, and under favorable seeding and weather conditions, the very best results can be anticipated. We have received the most enthusiastic reports from our customers of their experience with our lawn grass seed. For beautiful, velvety lawns, where proper care and attention can be given during the summer, Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass is the best that can be used. For parks or large lawns where it is desired to use the grass for pasturage purposes also, Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass will give excellent results.

Our Winter Lawn Grass is specially adapted for the South, particularly for making a nice green covering during the early fall, winter and spring, and is also especially adapted for sowing on Bermuda Grass Sod.

Lawn Grass seed can be sown either in the fall or spring. September is the best month for sowing in the fall, although it can be sown through October and November, but the earlier it is put in, the better.

Our Special Lawn Circular, telling how to prepare the soil, sow the seed and care for lawns, will be mailed free upon request.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

There is no question that our Evergreen Lawn Grass is the best, most satisfactory of lawn grasses, where proper care and attention can be given. We have made careful experiments as to the combinations for best results, and the many letters that we get from our customers, telling of the satisfactory results from the use of our Lawn Grass Seed, is the best evidence as to its desirability and value for sowing for lawn purposes.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be had all the year round.

Sow at the rate of 60 to 70 pounds per acre, or for small yards, one quart to 300 square feet.

Price, per qt., 25 cts., if by mail, 30 cts.; 4 lbs. for \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs., \$4.00; 100-lb. lots and over, 19 cts. per lb.

I sowed the Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass seed, and it was dry for a month, and I did not ever expect to see them, but we had a right nice shower and it came up as pretty as anything you could sow. Am well pleased so far.—W. B. GILLUM, Barboursville, Orange Co., November 10, 1914.

My lawn (sown in Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass) is a dandy.—O. H. STUTTS, Moore Co., N. C., December 7, 1914.

I wish you could see our church lawn, for which you sent us the seed. It is a mass of green and beautiful. It is the prettiest lawn in town, and so many people remark on it, and ask where we got our seed.—MRS. W. E. HURT, Kingstree, Williamsburg Co., S. C., February 18, 1915.

WINTER LAWN GRASS

This grass is specially recommended for fall seeding throughout the South, and makes a most satisfactory lawn during the fall, winter and spring. It is specially desirable for use by private cottage owners, or on the grounds of our Southern hotels which are used as winter resorts, and will make a most satisfactory green appearance all through the winter season. It is also specially desirable for using in connection with Bermuda sods, furnishing a beautiful green turf while the Bermuda Grass is dormant, throughout the winter. Can be sown either by itself or on Bermuda sods in September, October or November. When sowing on Bermuda sods, rake or harrow the sod to roughen the surface before sowing. Can be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. The seed should be lightly covered by a roller, rake or harrow after seeding.

Pound, 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, and over, 15 cts. per lb.

I must tell you that the "Winter Lawn Grass" which I sowed late in the fall did better than any grass I have tried in this soil. I have the nicest yards of anybody around, both at the "manse" and at the church.—REV. A. G. BICKNER, Marion Co., S. C., April 11, 1913.

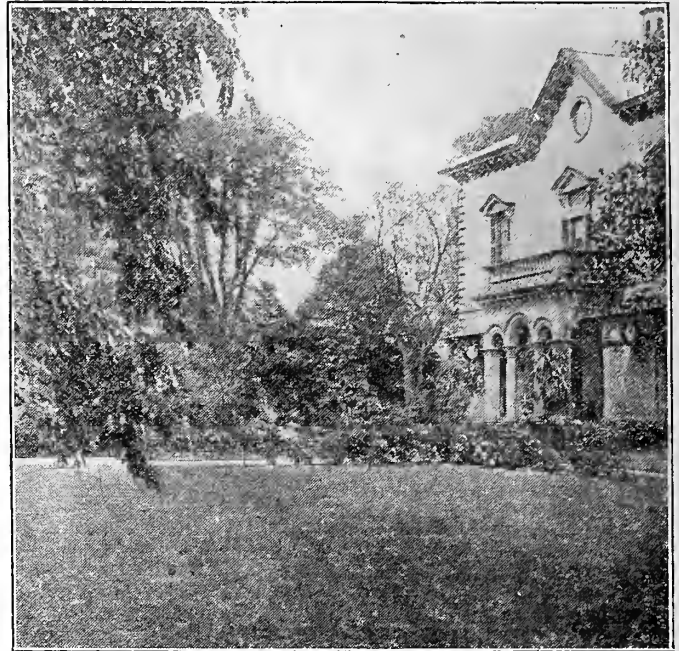
WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS

This mixture is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given to the lawn. This mixture will stand more adverse conditions of dry or hot weather than the finer lawn grasses. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. By mail, postpaid, 35 cts. per lb. By express, per lb., 25 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.; per bushel of 20 lbs., \$3.50; 100-lb. lots and over, 17 cts. per lb.

The Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass I bought from you last fall is a grand success. Everyone that sees it admires it.—P. L. DAVIDSON, Iredell Co., N. C.

SHADY PARK LAWN GRASS

A special mixture of grasses adapted for shady situations. Per lb., 40 cts. postpaid. By freight, per lb., 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.



Special Mixtures for Golf Courses

We have given a great deal of attention and study to the preparation of Special Mixtures for use on golf courses in the South and East. We are prepared to supply the following mixtures, which, with proper attention, will give the best results:

No. 1—Fair Green Mixture (Contains Bermuda Grass)

This mixture is especially recommended for all golf courses south of Virginia, and will form a thick turf, giving an excellent playing surface all the year round and at the same time will remain green through the heat of the summer. This contains Bermuda Grass, which is the best drought-resisting grass for the South. By express, 25 cts. per lb.; \$20.00 per 100 lbs.

No. 2—Fair Green Mixture

Contains the same grasses as the No. 1 Mixture, but without Bermuda Grass. This mixture is recommended for more northern latitude. For college and school campus our Fair Green Mixtures are the best that can be used. By express, 20 cts. per lb.; \$17.00 per 100 lbs.

Putting Green Mixture

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick, velvety turf most desired by golfers. By express, 30 cts. per lb.; \$27.00 per 100 lbs.

Wood's Lawn Enricher

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all through the year. One of the principal drawbacks in obtaining and keeping satisfactory lawns is the fact that the nutriment gets exhausted from the surface soil, thus impoverishing the roots of the grass and causing it to die. An application of Lawn Enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It is also a good plan to apply it during rainy spells in the summer. The Lawn Enricher is practically odorless, and composed of fertilizing ingredients which, from practical experience, have given the very best results, not only to invigorate the lawn, but to conserve the moisture in the soil, so as to make the grass stand hot, dry weather better. The Lawn Enricher is a complete lawn and grass fertilizer, and the best that can be used both for top dressing and when putting down new lawns.

Directions for Using.—In applying this fertilizer scatter as evenly as possible over the surface. It can be applied to lawns at any time except during droughts, but the best results can be obtained by using it during the early spring and months of September and October. For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 pounds for 1200 square feet, or at the rate of 800 pounds per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 pounds per acre, or for small yards, 6 pounds to each 300 square feet, per acre. Price, 5-lb. bag, 25 cts.; 10-lb. bag, 40 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 75 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; ton, \$40.00. Half ton at ton rates.

WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE



Will furnish more Pasturage during the Fall, Winter, Spring and Early Summer than any other Mixture you can sow

Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture is composed of the best grazing varieties of wheat, winter rye, winter barley, winter turf oats and winter vetches, mixed in proper proportions to give the best results. It will make the quickest and most satisfactory winter, spring and early summer pasturage that can be put in. Farmers will be surprised at the large amount of rich and nutritious pasturage that it will furnish. For a quick-growing, one-season pasturage, Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture is unsurpassed.

Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture should be sown at the rate of two to three bushels per acre any time in August, September or October. The earlier the better. Price \$1.20 per bushel of 50 pounds. In five bushel lots and over, \$1.15 bus. Special prices on large lots.

I have found Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture quite satisfactory and expect to plant more of it this year than ever.—DR. ARCHIE CHINA, Sumter Co., S. C., June 9, 1913.

I used one sack of your Grain Pasture Mixture last fall and I like it.—T. J. DICKSON, Jefferson Co., Ga., September 18, 1913.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Canada Field Peas sown in November or December, and covered deeply, come up early in the spring and grow off rapidly as soon as the weather opens. They usually make a splendid yield, which can be fed green or cured for hay; also make a good soil-improver when turned under like cow peas or clover, but its greatest value is as a forage crop. Canada Field Peas are best sown with oats, at the rate of one bushel of peas to one bushel of winter rust-proof oats to the acre. Or, if sown by themselves, sow one and a half bushels to the acre. They should be covered deeply with a heavy harrow, or plowing them in with a single-horse plow is probably the best. Sowing oats is a decided advantage, as they help hold the peas off the ground, enabling them to make a better growth, and, as both mature together, they should make a splendid combination of feed, greatly relished and very nutritious for all farm animals. The Canada Field Peas are entirely different from the Cow or Stock Peas. It is really a field variety of the English or Garden Peas. It is very extensively used as a field crop in Canada and the Northern States. Price, about \$2.25 per bushel; cotton bags, 18 cts. extra. Price fluctuates.

ABRUZZI RYE

A new variety of Rye which has been grown quite successfully in South Carolina for two or three seasons past. It is fully a week to ten days earlier in maturity than the ordinary rye, and is claimed to be very much more productive. Some farmers who have grown it in South Carolina claim that it will yield twice as much as ordinary winter rye.

We grew this rye on our Kenbrook Farm the past season, and were remarkably impressed with its early and vigorous growth, being considerably earlier than the ordinary winter rye, and maturing its grain decidedly in advance of the regular rye. It also shows an increased yield of grain. We recommend to our customers to grow this variety, believing it will prove to be a most valuable crop for this section and farther South. Peck, 60 cts.; per bus., \$2.50. In 5-bus. lots and over, \$2.40.

WINTER RYE

This crop is used all over the South as a winter cover crop for fall, winter and spring pasturage, early green feed, and for green manuring, as well as for grain. Rye is very hardy and will grow on poorer land than other grain crops. It makes good winter and spring pasture, and, if sown early enough, makes a good fall pasture also. It is a good spring soiling crop, giving the earliest green feed, makes a fair quality of hay if cut before it is fully headed out. Used for a grain crop, its straw makes the best of bedding for cattle and horses, and, if carefully threshed, sells at high prices for collar making and other manufacturing purposes. It is also an excellent green crop for turning under in the early spring. While it does not add nitrogen to the soil, as the clovers do, it makes a good deal of humus, and thus improves the texture of worn out soils. It is very extensively grown, and succeeds well throughout the South. Rye can be very satisfactorily sown at the last working of corn or cotton, or it can be sown by itself from July to November. Sow at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre. Price, about \$1.20 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request, or will fill orders sent us at price prevailing at the time the order is received.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

A POPULAR SEEDER AND VERY EXTENSIVELY SOLD.

This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly, evenly, and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Sows clover, timothy, red top orchard grass, alfalfa, oats, rye, wheat, buckwheat, millet, turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Clover seed is sown a width of 18 feet; timothy, 15 feet; alfalfa, 20 feet; wheat, 25 feet; millet, 18 feet; oats, 18 feet. Thus, it will be seen that one operator can sow from 40 to 60 acres per day, according to the kind of seed. Price, \$1.50 each.

I have used nearly one hundred dollars worth of your seed this year with excellent results. To insure a good stand I recommend Wood's Seeds and a little common sense. To insure an even stand use a Cyclone Seeder. I used a Cyclone Seeder when the wind was blowing a young gale and was surprised to find an even stand.—CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE, per A. F. SABEDRA, Wake Co., N. C., November 22, 1913.

WINTER BARLEY

The particular value of Barley in the South is for fall, winter and spring grazing, and to cut as it is heading out to use as a hay crop. In sections where it is difficult to grow the regular grasses for hay, the use of grain crops, such as barley, rye, wheat and oats, is very desirable. All of these crops make most nutritious feed, and cure in first-class shape to take the place of hay. It should always be remembered, however, that where desired for this purpose, these grain crops should be cut before fully headed out. Barley stools out more and really makes better fall, winter and spring grazing than either rye or wheat. Cut for hay, it cures splendidly and is superior in nutritive and feeding qualities to timothy hay. It is so easily grown and succeeds so well throughout the South, that it should be much more largely grown. It can be constantly grazed during the winter and spring and is ready to cut two weeks ahead of wheat. It is well adapted for seeding at the last working of corn or cotton and prevents winter-leaching and washing of soils by winter rains. Sow at the rate of from 1½ to 2 bushels per acre, broadcast.

Our barley is choice Southern-raised seed, which is the only kind that should be sown in the South. Present price is \$1.00 per bushel. We will quote prices at any time upon request.

Planted with Crimson Clover, Barley made most excellent hay, both maturing. Before the Clover was in bloom to an injurious extent and before the Barley had bearded, relished greatly by all stock.

On field 23, in corn in 1909, and in wheat in 1910, after wheat was harvested in 1910, we seeded Bearded Barley, 2 bushels per acre, on August 27, 1910. On September 6th, sheep were turned on it, and kept on it continuously until March 26, 1911, when it was top-dressed with 200 pounds 12 per cent. phosphoric acid per acre; harvested on June 23d, and threshed thirty and three-tenths bushels per acre.

We have been greatly pleased with Barley as a feed for mules in the summer, less heating than corn, and available at a time when corn, on many farms, is scarce. The work animals relish the change greatly, and prefer it to corn. We feed one quart in the morning, two quarts at noon, one quart at night, per animal. It seems to us a less expensive mule-feed to produce than corn, where labor is high.—I. H. PEARSON, JR., Talbot Co., Md., February 22, 1913.

CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER

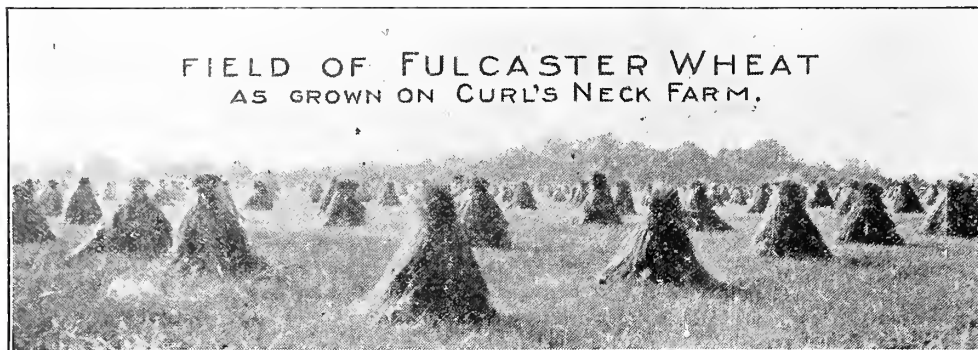
FOR SOWING SEED, GRAIN, CLOVER SEED, ETC.

The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seed, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly, and saves four-fifths in labor, by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars, giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$2.75.

The Cahoon Seed Sower is the best seeder that I have ever used, and beyond my expectation, so I now have a fine even stand of the above-mentioned clovers and grasses on 20 acres of good old Virginia soil.—E. R. BRIGHT, Roanoke Co., Va., April 1, 1913.

SEED WHEAT, Long Berry or Bearded Varieties

The Long-Berry or Bearded Wheats are usually considered superior in milling qualities to the Short-Berry or Beardless varieties, and are more generally sown in our best wheat sections. They are also especially adapted to low grounds or good, rich soils. Bearded Wheats stand adverse weather conditions better than beardless varieties. They are particularly resistant to dews and wet weather, as the beards acts as a protector for the grain.



FIELD OF FULCASTER WHEAT
AS GROWN ON CURL'S NECK FARM.

Miracle or Stoner This new wheat originated in the Valley of Virginia, and is one of the best yielding and most uniform growing of bearded wheats. It is particularly recommended on account of its remarkable stooling-out properties. The claim has been made that it is not necessary to sow more than one-half or three-fourths of a bushel per acre to give the same results as ordinary wheat. We will state, however, that on our own farms we have found the best results from sowing it at the rate of one bushel per acre. It makes a fine, heavy grain, of excellent milling qualities, and has proved with us to be one of the best and most prolific of bearded wheats. We recommend it with confidence to our customers. **Price, bus., \$1.60.**

I wish to state that the great Stoner or Miracle Wheat I got from you last fall made me 20 bushels to the acre, which was 5 bushels more than the wheat of the field made which was seeded at the same time with what I considered good seed. I expect to sow my whole crop with it this fall.—HARRY DODD, Culpeper Co., Va., August 19, 1914.

I believe the Stoner to be the best wheat I have ever seen. I made 44 to 1. I shall sow my whole crop with it again. The great Stoner or Miracle Wheat is a wonderful wheat.—C. E. CRIGG, Orange Co., Va., August 19, 1914.

Red Wonder A most valuable variety of bearded wheat. It has a good stiff straw and stands up well. Large flinty grains, and, taking it altogether, is one of the handsomest wheats we have in our list. The following is an extract from a recent letter from a prominent Rockingham County farmer: "The Red Wonder Wheat is the champion of all wheats ever sown in this county. It is estimated to run five bushels ahead of the best of other varieties in Rockingham County the past season." **Price, bus., about \$1.45.**

Fulcaster This cross-bred wheat, from the Fultz and Lancaster, is a valuable and popular sort. It is one of the best-yielding and most reliable wheats. Has unusually large heads, stands up well, and so far has been rust-proof. Brings the highest price as a milling wheat. Fulcaster Wheat is one of the hardiest and most robust of all the wheats, standing adverse weather conditions better than any other kind. **Price, bus., about \$1.45.**

The Wheat I bought of you looks fine, and customers are very proud of it.—JOHN E. GONCE, Cecil Co., Md., June 1, 1914.
I am well pleased with the Leap's Prolific Wheat and the Fulcaster Wheat. The Wheat over-doubled what I had grown on the same land. I can say your Wheat is fine.—SOLOMON BYRD, Wilkes Co., N. C., October 24, 1913.

Dietz Mediterranean A superior long-berry variety that has yielded well and given the best results wherever sown in this section. It makes one of the best milling wheats in existence, and millers always pay the top price for it. It stands up well, and stands adverse conditions of weather better than almost any other variety. We strongly recommend it to our customers as one of the most satisfactory of long-berry wheats in cultivation. **Price, per bus., \$1.45.**

I raised the champion crop of wheat through this section from the Dietz Mediterranean seed I bought of you—on four and a half acres raised 113 bushels of wheat last year.—A. T. HOPKINS, Fairfax Co., Va., February 1, 1913.

Lancaster An old standard variety of long-berry wheat greatly prized by millers, and always selling at the highest market price. It is the best variety for stiff or low grounds. **Price, bus., about \$1.45.**

Lancaster-Fulcaster Wheat A fine bearded wheat which is very popular in the Valley of Virginia, giving very satisfactory yields and making the finest quality of milling wheat. It is a cross between the Lancaster and the Fulcaster, from which it takes its name, both of them proving the most popular and satisfactory wheats in our list. It is claimed that this cross retains the fine milling qualities of the Lancaster and the prolificness of the Fulcaster, making the cross an improvement over both of these kinds. **Per bus., \$1.45.**

HAIRY, OR WINTER VETCH (*Vicia villosa*)

Makes One of the Largest Yielding and Most Nutritious Hay Crops Grown. Also Makes a Most Valuable Soil Improving Crop, Rivaling Cow Peas in Its Nitrogen Gathering Properties

The high price of Vetch seed this year is due to the fact that the principal supplies of this seed are obtained from Germany and Russia, from which countries it seems almost impossible to get any supplies this season; consequently the quantity available is very limited, as there is very little of the Winter Vetch seed grown in this country. There is, however, a good deal of the Spring and English Winter Vetch seed (*Vicia sativa*) on the market, both of which are offered at considerably lower prices than the true Hairy or Winter Vetch (*Vicia villosa*). Our experience with these Spring and English Winter Vetches, however, has not been as satisfactory as the Hairy or Winter Vetch.

Vetches can be sown from July to November, and should be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre with one bushel of oats or wheat. The oats or wheat help to hold the Vetches off the ground, enabling them to make a better growth and making it more easy to harvest and cure properly. For a hay crop, Vetches should be cut just after the oats or wheat has headed out and before the grain matures. If Vetches are sown alone, without being put in with oats or wheat, they should be sown at the rate of 35 to 40 pounds per acre. It is much better, however, to sow them with oats or wheat.

Present prices of Hairy Vetch: **1 lb., 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.** Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

Vetch Yielded 2½ Tons Extra Fine Hay Per Acre

The Hairy Winter Vetch yielded me a large crop (two and a half tons to one acre) of extra fine hay, fully as good or better than cow-pea hay. Will plant this acre to corn today and expect a large yield, as the roots of the Vetch were covered with bacteria tubercles, many of them over one-half inch in diameter.—F. E. BOEGE, Columbus Co., N. C., June 8, 1914.

Hairy Vetch One of Our Most Valuable Winter Crops

I have planted the Hairy Vetch for a number of years, with and without inoculation, very successfully. I regard it as one of the most valuable of our winter crops. I have never planted the Vetch with the view of making hay, but principally for grazing purposes.—BUTLER HAGOOD, Barnwell Co., S. C., June 2, 1914.

Winter Vetch Cures Easily, Stock Prefer It to Other Hay

The Winter Vetch Seed I bought of you last fall came up splendidly. I sowed it with wheat and Crimson Clover, and also with oats and White Clover. In both instances it was a success. When cut some of the Vetch was five and one-half feet long. The mixture in both lots was very fine, and stock selected the Vetch in preference to the other hay. I shall continue to use Vetch as a mixture in my hay. My crop was admired by every one who saw it, and I was surprised that it cured so easily.—P. H. LEWIS, Essex Co., Va., June 3, 1914.

Hairy Vetch Makes Fine Crops of Hay

The Hairy Vetch you sent me last fall did finely. I sowed it on 30 acres, together with Oats on Corn land. It was not winter killed, and seemed to pay little or no attention to the severe spring drought. It was one of the very few crops of hay made in this neighborhood.—FRED. PURYEAR, Orange Co., Va., August 29, 1914.

SEED WHEAT—Beardless Varieties

We are very careful in securing seed wheats which we offer, to get them from the best and largest yielding crops grown throughout this section, and we have received the most flattering reports from our customers as to the large and satisfactory yields obtained from our seed, and our trade in seed wheat has grown largely every year. We have today one of the largest trades in seed wheat in this country, a result due to the thoroughly re-cleaned and fine quality seed wheat which we supply to our customers.

PRICES OF SEED WHEAT FLUCTUATE.—The prices given below are those existing at the time our Fall Catalog is printed, in July. The special issues of Wood's Crop Special, in September and October, will give the latest information and current prices on seed wheat at that time. We will mail Wood's Crop Special to anyone interested, upon request.

The varieties of wheat which we offer below are all classed as beardless varieties. It is very seldom, however, that the beardless varieties are entirely free from bearded heads. Whether this is due to "sport" or a tendency to revert back to the bearded varieties from which they were originally selected, or whether it is due to an occasional grain of bearded wheat getting mixed in from the threshers, it is impossible for us to state; but even the new varieties like Leap's Prolific shows some little tendency to beard. We use every possible care in the securing for our stocks of seed wheat. In procuring the beardless varieties we always use every care to get them as free from bearded heads as possible, and the bearded varieties as free from beardless heads as possible; but, owing to the varying nature for seed wheat, as above indicated, it is impossible for us to guarantee that beardless varieties, or bearded varieties, will be entirely free from bearded, or beardless heads, as the case may be.

Dawson Golden Chaff Wheat

—A fine beardless white or amber-colored wheat, which has given most excellent results wherever it has been grown in comparison with other varieties. Farmers' Bulletin No. 616, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says of this wheat: "Dawson Golden Chaff is probably the leading variety of soft winter wheat. It has been one of the highest yielding varieties among all the wheats tested in Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey."

This variety stands up well in the field, and is above the average in winter resistance. The grains are somewhat harder than most other white wheats.

Tests at the Ohio Experiment Station contained all the

leading standard kinds, and the Dawson Golden Chaff led in yield, while a four-year test in Indiana indicated that this variety yielded well throughout the State, and proved of fine milling qualities. In Pennsylvania, comparative tests of the principal varieties showed that they were all out-yielded by the Dawson Golden Chaff.

We strongly recommend to our customers to experiment liberally with this new variety, believing it will prove to be one of the leading standard varieties of wheat all throughout this section. **Per bushel, \$2.00; special price in large lots.**



Dawson Golden Chaff Wheat.

China—The China Wheat is a new beardless variety which has been quite largely grown in Maryland the past year, with satisfactory results, larger yields being reported by some farmers even than from the Leap's Prolific. **Per bushel, \$1.50; special price in large lots.**

Leap's Prolific—A splendid new variety, originating in the Shenandoah Valley. It is remarkable for its productiveness and fine quality of grain. The grain is flintier and of better milling qualities than the ordinary varieties. It is very uniform in its growth, stiff-strawed, healthy, strong grower and early to ripen. One thing particularly noticeable about this variety is its stooing qualities, it being particularly superior in this respect, producing more stalks to plant than the ordinary wheats. This, with the fine long heads which it produces, means an increase in productiveness, and farmers who have sown this variety are enthusiastic in its praise, claiming it to be the best and most productive variety now on the market. We can recommend this wheat after three years' thorough trial, as being superior to other beardless wheats. It has proven its merit in Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. The yield averages on good land nearly ten bushels to the acre more than other smooth-head wheats. **Price, bushel, \$1.50. Special prices on large lots.**

I have great pleasure in reporting to you that from seventy-four acres planted with the Leap's Prolific Wheat which I bought from you last summer, I have harvested 3,430 bushels, or over 46 bushels to the acre. One field of 17 acres yielded 881 bushels, or between 51 and 52 bushels per acre. The berry is extremely full and hard. This wheat is entirely free of smut.—H. P. SCOTT, New Castle Co., Del., Aug. 8, 1914.

Last August you shipped me 8 bushels of Leap's Prolific Seed Wheat. The result of my planting has been to produce what all of my friends in this neighborhood say is the finest crop of the best wheat they have ever seen grown in this country. It is certainly very nice, and I am thoroughly satisfied with it.—GEORGE J. BALDWIN, Henderson Co., N. C., July 20, 1914.

I feel very grateful to you for your kindness in recommending the Leap's Prolific Wheat to me for profitable result. I am more than pleased with the crop. Everyone who saw it before it was reaped admired it, and said: "It's the finest I have seen anywhere."—WINFRED CARTER, Henrico Co., Va., July 2, 1914.

I ordered some of your Leap's Prolific Wheat last fall, and I have got the nicest wheat in this community, and I think it was 99% pure.—J. H. WATKINS, Lee Co., S. C., May 19, 1915.

Last year I sowed 50 bushels of Leap's Prolific Wheat, and I think I have about 1,300 bushels. The yielding is so good, I have sold almost all of it for seed.—W. C. HARRISON, Queen Anne's Co., Md., Sept. 2, 1914.

Well Pleased With Leap's Prolific

I am very well pleased with the Leap's Prolific Wheat I bought of you last fall, considering the drought we had here was a little earlier than my wheat.—T. P. GRAVES, Stanley, Page Co., Va., July 9, 1914.

Leap's Prolific Proved Better Than Expectation

I can heartily say the Leap's Prolific Wheat has proved better than my expectation.—J. R. MEECE, Pickens, Pickens Co., S. C., June 25, 1914.

Fultz—An old standard variety which continues in favor in all sections. It has a good berry, stiff straw, is very hardy and usually free from rust. **Price, bushel, about \$1.45.**

Purple Straw, or Blue Stem—A fine productive wheat, in high favor in the South. Makes very best quality flour. **Price, bushel, about \$1.45.**

Red May—An early maturing variety of wheat, somewhat similar to the Fultz. Very popular throughout Georgia and South Carolina. **Price, bushel, about \$1.45.**

Golden Chaff—A new short-berry wheat; has been very largely grown throughout Southside Virginia, giving particularly satisfactory crop results, so much so that farmers in that section who have grown it in the past have been able to dispose of their crops at a considerable advance over the price of ordinary wheat for seed purposes. It is one of the earliest varieties to ripen; straw and chaff a beautiful golden color; grain well developed, hard and flinty, making a first-class milling wheat. Makes a strong and vigorous growth, and is singularly free from rust or blight. We regard this as a specially satisfactory variety, and one that is well adapted to the South. **Price, bushel, about \$1.45. Special prices on large lots.**

Fultz-Mediterranean—This is a cross of the old Mediterranean Wheats. The berry is short, plump and red; chaff white and smooth. Heads of medium length, very compact and well filled, and inclined to widen at the top. The Fultz-Mediterranean stools well; the straw is long and extremely stiff. Coming from two vigorous, hardy varieties, it is believed to have inherited the good qualities of both its parents. It ripens early, and has proven itself a variety of extreme hardiness and great productiveness. **Price, about \$1.45 per bushel.**

THE BEST OATS For Fall Sowing

In the Middle and South Atlantic States the fall seeding of oats is decidedly to be recommended in preference to spring seeding. The yields are decidedly better, the fall-sown oats mature earlier and the land can usually be prepared in better shape in the fall than in the spring. Fall seeding interferes less with other work than does spring seeding, and poorer land and less fertilizer can be used for the fall-sown crop. The fall-sown crop also furnishes a cover for the soil during the winter and prevents washing, and where sown early enough the oats can be grazed during the open weather in the winter and early spring without material injury to the crop afterwards.

The best varieties for fall seeding are the Fulghum, Appler, Red Rust-Proof and Virginia Gray Winter Oats. The Appler and Rust-Proof can be sown from September to November; Virginia Gray Winter Oats should be put in in September, or certainly early in October. Late seedings of these oats do not do as well as other varieties. When sown early, however, the Virginia Gray Winter oat usually gives the largest crop of any oats in this section.

FULGHUM OATS—The Earliest of Fall Sown Oats

This new oat is creating a sensation in South Carolina and Georgia, where it has been grown for two or three years past. It is a fall oat of the rust-proof type. It is as early as the Burt Oats, ten days to two weeks earlier than the Appler, and possibly three weeks earlier than Texa Rust-Proof. It is very prolific, yielding, under ordinary conditions on good land, from 75 to 90 bushels per acre. Farmers must easily see the great advantages that must come to them from growing a prolific, heavy oat that is ten days to two weeks earlier than other standard kinds.

JUDGE WARBURTON, the Oat Expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, says of this oat:

"The South must have an early oat, and the Fulghum comes nearer filling the bill than any other oat. This oat, tested by the Government as far north as Arlington, Va., is making a splendid success."

MR. W. E. PRESCOTT of Edgefield Co., S. C., writing in the "Southern Cultivator," says:

"I am perfectly delighted with Fulghum Oats, and advise every farmer to try them. Sowed six bushels on three acres, and on the 19th of April the Fulghum was in full head, averaging 4½ to 5 feet high, just as thick as they can stand, and believe they will make between 75 and 80 bushels per acre."

MR. H. S. BRANCH of Columbia Co., Ga., says:

"The Fulghum Oat is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, oat for the South. It matures at least two weeks ahead of Appler or Texas Rust-Proof. My crop this year is entirely satisfactory; in fact, it is the best crop of oats I have seen this season."

We strongly recommend to our customers to sow this new oat, as we believe it will be found to be one of the best and most profitable and satisfactory varieties for fall seeding. While this oat has been grown satisfactorily in Virginia, we do not think it will prove quite as hardy as the Virginia Gray Winter, although it will compare very favorably with Texas Rust-Proof and Appler in this respect. We believe that this oat is destined to be just as popular for fall seeding as the Burt is for spring seeding, its earliness and productiveness giving it quite an advantage and recommending it very strongly over other varieties of oats for fall planting. Per bus., \$1.20; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.15 per bus.

APPLER OATS A Splendid Southern Winter Rust-Proof Oat

The Appler Oat is a winter rust-proof oat. It is earlier to mature and is harder than the ordinary rust-proof, makes a strong, quick-growing straw, bunchy heads and heavy grain. It was originally introduced by Mr. Appler of Harris County, Ga., who, by carefully growing and selection, bred up this very superior oat. While originating in the State of Georgia, it has been grown to a considerable extent in other Southern States in recent years, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable winter rust-proof oats for the South. These oats have been grown in this section for several years, and have stood the winter equally as well as our Virginia Gray Winter Oats.

Prices of Appler Oats: 85 cts. per bus.; 10-bus. lots and over, 82 cts. per bus. Price fluctuates.

TEXAS RED RUST-PROOF OATS

These are considered superior to our Southern-grown Red Rust-Proof Oats and give better crop results. We procure these direct from growers in Texas, and have sold them for several seasons past with the best of satisfaction to our customers. The grain is heavy, bright and of superior quality. These Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats give very good results all throughout the South, sown in the fall. Price, per bus., 75 cts.; in 5-bus. lots and over, 72 cts. bus. Price fluctuates.

BANCROFT OATS

A fine, heavy and improved strain of the Georgia Rust-Proof Oats, very popular and highly recommended as one of the largest yielding and most productive rust-proof varieties. They are equally adapted for fall and spring sowing. For fall seeding they are best sown in September or early in October. The Bancroft stands up well and produces more oats to the stalk than any oats we have ever known, and at the same time stands out well, and is altogether a most productive and satisfactory variety. Per bushel, 85 cts.; in 5-bus. lots and over, 82 cts. per bus.

Appler Oats.



SOUTHERN RED RUST-PROOF OATS

This oat is very popular throughout the South, especially on the light sandy soils of the coast region. It is also preferred for low grounds or in situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. It makes a large yield of fine, heavy grain. Rust-Proof Oats are sown both in the fall and spring, from September through March. Prices fluctuate. Present price of our Southern-grown Trade-Mark Brand, best and cleanest quality, 70 cts. per bus.; choice quality, 65 cts. per bus. We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

VIRGINIA GRAY WINTER OATS

(Also Called Winter Turf Oats.)

The best and hardiest of oats, particularly valuable for fall seeding, standing the winter better than any other kinds. They yield ordinarily from 40 to 60 bushels per acre, but yields of over a hundred bushels per acre, under favorable circumstances, have been reported to us several times by our customers. They are considered altogether the best and surest cropping oats for fall seeding. The grain is of a dark gray color, with a distinct stripe, heavier than the ordinary oat, and weighs 35 to 40 pounds to the measured bushel. When sown early they make a good growth before winter sets in, and furnish excellent grazing during the late fall, winter and early spring without injury to the grain crops afterwards. Their turfing and stooling qualities are remarkable, and under anything like favorable conditions they soon spread and cover the ground with a thick, heavy growth. The best time to sow winter oats is in September. They should be sown at the rate of one and a half to two bushels per acre.

Prices fluctuate. Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand, 80 cts. per bus.; 10-bus. lots and over, 78 cts. per bus., bags included. Special prices on large lots.

HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS

Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer

Analysis.—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 3 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$2.50; ton, \$24.00.**

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefitting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

Standard Wheat Fertilizer

Analysis.—Ammonia, 1½ to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$2.20; ton, \$21.00.**

This is specially prepared for the wheat crop, containing the necessary ingredients to issue successful crops. It will largely increase the yield and quality of the grain, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, soluble, 3 to 4 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$3.10; ton, \$30.00.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 lbs. per acre broadcast. A good substitute for stable manure, or can be used in connection with it.

Standard High-Grade Acid Phosphate

Fourteen per cent. Acid Phosphate. Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.60; ton, \$15.00.

Sixteen per cent. Acid Phosphate. Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.70; ton, \$16.00.

Thomas Phosphate, or Basic Slag

Price: Per bag of 200 lbs., \$2.10; per ton, \$20.00.

Mapes' Vegetable Manure or Complete Manure for Light Soils

SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO FOR QUICK RESULTS AND LASTING BENEFITS.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; phosphoric acid, available, 6 to 8 per cent.; soluble potash, 6 to 8 per cent., all as high-grade sulphate and in forms free from muriates (or chlorides). **Bag of 200 lbs., \$5.25; per ton, \$52.00.**

Mapes' Economical Potato Manure

SUPERIOR TO STABLE MANURE FOR POTATOES.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 6 to 8 per cent. (soluble and available, 4 to 5 per cent.); soluble potash (actual), 8 to 10 per cent. (Potash in the form of high-grade sulphate and free from muriates and chlorides.) **Bag of 100 lbs., \$2.75; bag of 200 lbs., \$5.25; per ton, \$52.00.**

Mapes' Complete Manure, "A" Brand

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR STABLE MANURE.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent.; soluble potash (actual), 2½ to 3½ per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.25; per ton, \$42.00.**

STANDARD BONE MEAL

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 per cent.; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per cent.; equivalent to Phosphoric Acid, 22 per cent.

We offer this brand of Bone Meal (steamed bone) in addition to our old brand of Wood's Pure Animal Bone, being a little lower analysis and at a lower price. A good permanent soil improver, particularly recommended for grain and grass and clover crops. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.30; ton, \$32.00.**

WOOD'S PURE ANIMAL BONE

A First-Class Article of Finely-Ground Bone, Specially Recommended for Use on Grain, Grass and Clover Crops.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 4½ per cent.; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per cent.; equivalent to Phosphoric Acid, 23 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.80; ton, \$37.50.** Special prices on large lots.

Pure animal bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry-weather fertilizers, as, if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on or for later crops.

It is ordinarily used at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same time as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia.

Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate

The excellent reputation of this brand in the twenty years we have been supplying it to our customers has been fully maintained, both in satisfactory crop results and in the permanent improvement of soils resulting from its use.

Lister's Standard is made purely from an Animal Bone basis, and it cannot, of course, be sold quite as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate, and while fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results, still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effects, and that they give much surer and better results in dry seasons.

Lister's Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all farm and vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both late and early cabbage, potatoes and corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons that they have ever used.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; Soluble Potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 167 lbs., \$2.75; ton of 12 bags, \$32.00.**

Standard Bone Potash Mixture

Analysis.—Phosphoric Acid, 10 to 12 per cent.; Potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.90; ton, \$18.00.**

Nitrate of Soda

Per lb., 3½ cts.; per 200-lb. bag, \$6.50; per ton, \$60.00. Half-ton at ton rate.

Mapes' Manure for Garden Crops

To meet the demand for fertilizers in small quantities for garden use, we have put up the **Mapes' Vegetable Manure** and the **Mapes' Potato Manure** in 100-lb bags. We quote prices on these as follows:

MAPES' VEGETABLE MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs., \$2.75.

MAPES' ECONOMICAL POTATO MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs., \$2.75.

MAPES' SPECIALS.—The above are the principal brands of Mapes' Manures used in this section. If any of our customers desire to purchase any other brands of Mapes' Specials, we shall be pleased to quote prices or supply them if desired.

Full descriptive pamphlet of the **MAPES' MANURES** mailed on request.

Wood's Garden Seeds for Fall Planting

OUR LIST does not include every known variety, as many kinds are not worth planting, and others are not suited to our Southern soils and climate. We offer a selected list of tried and proved varieties, such as experience has proved particularly well adapted for Southern growers. In selecting and growing "WOOD'S SEEDS" our aim is to supply the very best at as reasonable prices as first-class seeds can be sold.

At "postpaid" prices we deliver, all charges prepaid, to any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico, Canal Zone, the Philippines, Hawaii and Guam. "By express" means that you pay the cost of transportation.

For Complete Descriptions of Varieties see Our Annual Catalog

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Set out in November in good, rich, light, warm soil—the better the soil the larger the crop. Plow or dig out rows 15 to 18 inches deep and put in a good application of well-rotted manure and Wood's Pure Animal Bone, and spread the roots, eye up, 18 to 24 inches apart, and cover with 4 inches of soil, and as cold weather approaches cover with manure, which may be forked in early in the spring. To make white asparagus, earth up 18 inches above the roots the second spring after planting and just before the growing season commences—this causes the stalks to blanch almost pure white. Do not continue cutting too late, as it will exhaust the plants. During the winter, cut or burn off the growth, run over the rows with a one-horse plow very shallow so as to not to cut the crowns, and apply well-rotted manure or Wood's Pure Animal Bone. For quickest results use two-year-old roots. Orders booked now for shipment after November 15th.

100 roots will plant a bed 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

Conover's Colossal.—Two-year-old roots, 50 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per 100, postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Palmetto.—Two-year-old roots, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.15 per 100, postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

We will quote special prices on large lots.

Asparagus Bunchers—Adjustable to length and size of bunch. \$2.00, postpaid. By express, \$1.75 each.

Asparagus Knives—Forked blade 1½ inches wide. Postpaid, 40 cts. each; \$3.25 per dozen. By express, 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Raffia—For tying up vegetable bunches, grape vines, etc. 30 cts. lb., postpaid. By express, Lb., 20 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 17 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 15 cts. per pound.

Jute String—For same uses as Raffia. By express, Lb., 18 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

GARDEN BEANS or SNAPS

Beans are planted all through the summer for a succession, both for the private garden and market. The large truckers throughout the South also plant very largely during August and September, to come in just before cold weather. Planted at this time, they frequently make a very profitable crop for shipment to northern markets at a time when vegetables of this kind usually sell at very good prices.

Cultural directions and descriptions are given on page 14 of our Annual Catalog. If you have not a copy, write for it.

Green Podded Beans

	Postpaid.		By Express.	
	Quart.	Quart.	Peck.	Bushel.
Black Valentine.....	.40	.30	\$1.90	\$7.50
Wood's Earliest Red Valentine.....	.40	.30	2.00	7.75
Bountiful.....	.40	.30	1.85	7.00
Longfellow.....	.35	.25	1.75	6.75
Extra Early Refugee.....	.35	.25	1.75	6.75
Refugee or 1,000 to 1.....	.35	.25	1.75	6.75
Mohawk or Brown Six Weeks.....	.35	.25	1.75	6.75
Long Yellow Six Weeks (green pod).....	.35	.25	1.75	6.75
Full Measure.....	.40	.30	1.90	7.50
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	.45	.35	2.25	8.00
Hudson Green Pod.....	.35	.25	1.75	6.75
Giant Stringless Green Pod.....	.45	.35	2.25	8.00

Yellow or Wax Podded Beans

	Postpaid.		By Express.	
	Quart.	Quart.	Peck.	Bushel.
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	.45	.35	\$2.50	\$9.50
Davis Kidney Wax.....	.45	.35	2.50	9.50
Hodson Wax.....	.45	.35	2.25	8.00
Dwarf Golden Wax.....	.45	.35	2.50	9.50
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax.....	.50	.40	2.75	10.00
Dwarf Black Wax.....	.50	.40	2.75	10.00

For parcel post purposes a peck weighs 16 lbs.

Seeds by Express Seeds, Plants and Bulbs are carried by express at a special rate of one-fourth less than the general merchandise rate. It is the promptest and most satisfactory method of shipment.

Gardeners in the far South who do not find what is wanted in this list are referred to our Annual Catalog for prices, or we will quote on receipt of a list of their requirements.

BEETS

For fall and winter use, sow in June or July, in rows 15 inches apart, thinning out to 4 inches in the row; further South sowings may be made as late as September in the open ground, after which they should be sown in hot-beds for transplanting. Soak the seeds from 24 to 36 hours before planting. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 6 to 8 lbs., one acre.

	By Mail, Postpaid.				By Express.
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Wood's Crimson Globe.....	.05	.10	.30	\$1.00	.90
Crosby's Improved Egyptian.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	.90
Extra Early Egyptian.....	.05	.10	.25	.80	.70
Detroit Dark Red.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	.90
Extra Early Bassano, or Sugar..	.03	.08	.25	.80	.70
Extra Early Eclipse.....	.05	.10	.25	.80	.70
Improved Early Blood Turnip...	.05	.10	.25	.75	.65
Edmand's Blood Turnip.....	.05	.10	.25	.80	.70
Bastian's Early Blood Turnip....	.05	.10	.25	.90	.80
Long Smooth Blood.....	.05	.10	.25	.75	.65
Swiss, Chard, or Spinach Beet...	.05	.10	.30	1.00	.90

BROCCOLI, White Cape.....	.05	.25	.75	2.60	2.50
BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Perfection	.05	.15	.50	1.50	1.40

LATE CABBAGE

For Early Varieties, see page 19.

	By Mail, Postpaid.				By Express.
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Danish Winter Ballhead.....	.05	.20	.60	\$2.00	\$1.90
Surehead.....	.03	.15	.50	1.75	1.65
North Carolina Buncombe.....	.05	.20	.50	1.85	1.75
Autumn King, or World Beater..	.05	.20	.50	1.75	1.65
Large Late Flat Dutch.....	.03	.15	.50	1.75	1.65
Green Glazed, or Worm Proof...	.03	.15	.50	1.75	1.65
Large Late Drumhead.....	.03	.15	.50	1.75	1.65
Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90
Perfection Drumhead Savoy.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75	1.65
Red Mammoth.....	.05	.20	.50	1.75	1.65

CELERY

Golden Self Blanching—FRENCH GROWN. Our stock is grown expressly for us by the originator in France and imported direct. It must not be confused with cheap American-grown seeds, which we do not handle at any price. Our strain makes beautiful, stocky, heavy, perfectly solid stalks 18 to 20 inches high, of the most delicate flavor and good keeping quality. Nearly as early as White Plume, heart large, solid, crisp and brittle; excels all others in tenderness and nutty flavor. Crop very short. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$1.15; ¼ lb., \$4.25; lb., \$16.00, postpaid.

Improved White Plume—A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working. The stalks and leaves naturally turn white upon reaching maturity. In succulence, crispness and flavor, it is all that can be desired. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.10, postpaid. By express, \$3.00 per lb.

DWARF GOLDEN HEART.—A thoroughly reliable half-dwarf celery and probably the best general purpose variety in our list. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.60, postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

GIANT PASCAL.—Stalks large, thick and solid with golden heart. A fine keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75, postpaid. By express, \$1.65 per lb.

WINTER QUEEN.—A fine winter celery of robust growth; requires but little earthing up, and makes broad, solid stalks, very crisp and tender. Hardy and a splendid keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75, postpaid. By express, \$1.65 per lb.

Wood's Cabbage Seeds for Fall Sowing

CULTURE.—For fall and early spring setting, sow from the end of September till the first of January—November and December sowings should be made in cold-frames or hot-beds so as to protect them during the winter. Plants from early fall sowing can be set out the end of October or during November, to head up early in the spring. Plants that are wintered over should be set out in February, March or April, as early as the weather will permit. Set the plants 18 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, running the rows east and west and setting the plants on the north side of the ridge to prevent, as much as possible, the frequent freezing and thawing so injurious to cabbage. This crop requires a good, rich soil, plenty of moisture and a highly ammoniated fertilizer for best results, also frequent and deep working.



A Field of Wood's Celebrated Wakefield Cabbage Grown by H. A. Moffitt, Guilford Co., N. C.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Long continued care and critical selection have resulted in as pure a strain as it is possible to obtain; sureness to head and regularity in growth have placed our Wakefield at the top in popularity with our Southern growers. We have no fear of praising it too highly—it is a thoroughbred strain. Makes a compact solid head with few outside leaves, permitting of close planting. Very hardy, resisting cold and unfavorable conditions, thus insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.90 per lb.

Wood's Extra Early, The Earliest of All Pointed Cabbages.

The earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Larger than the Wakefield; not quite as solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 90 cts.; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.** By express, \$2.90 per lb.

Copenhagen Market The earliest large, flat-headed cabbage. Matures with Charleston Wakefield. Remarkably large, averaging 10 pounds, so solid as to allow more plants per acre than with other kinds. Earliness, uniform ripening, compact solid growth and size are its principal characteristics. Our seeds are grown by the originator in Denmark and imported direct. **Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75, postpaid.**

Eureka Extra Early As early as the Wakefield; heads of good size, with few outside leaves; very uniform in growth and remarkably solid for so early a cabbage. We recommend it for extensive cultivation. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.** By express, \$1.90 per lb.

Solid South A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. Does well both for early and late crop, and equally well adapted for the family garden and shipping. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.** By express, \$1.65 per lb.

Wood's Charleston Wakefield

All that we say about the purity and excellence of our Jersey Wakefield is equally true of our Charleston Wakefield—it is as pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. It is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but larger and more solid. Exceedingly hardy, and on account of its earliness and size is deservedly popular, not only with large market growers, but for the private gardener. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.90 per lb.

All Head Early Has no superior as a second early, to follow in succession after Wakefield. Makes a compact, hard, flat head. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.** By express, \$2.40 per lb.

Early Flat Dutch One of the most reliable medium-early varieties. Makes large, flat, solid heads. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.** By express, lb., \$1.65; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.50 per lb.

Henderson's Early Summer A splendid sort, coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, fine, round heads. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.** By express, lb., \$1.65; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.60 per lb.

OTHER WELL-KNOWN VARIETIES.

For descriptions, see our Annual Catalog.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	By express, lb.
Early York.....	\$0.03	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.35	\$1.25
Large York.....	.03	.10	.35	1.35	1.25
Winnigstadt.....	.03	.15	.45	1.70	1.60
Early Drumhead.....	.03	.15	.45	1.70	1.60
Henderson's Succession.....	.05	.20	.60	2.10	2.00
All Seasons.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75	1.65

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Late varieties can be had up to September 15th. 35 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000. Early varieties during September, October and November, 40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

CARROT



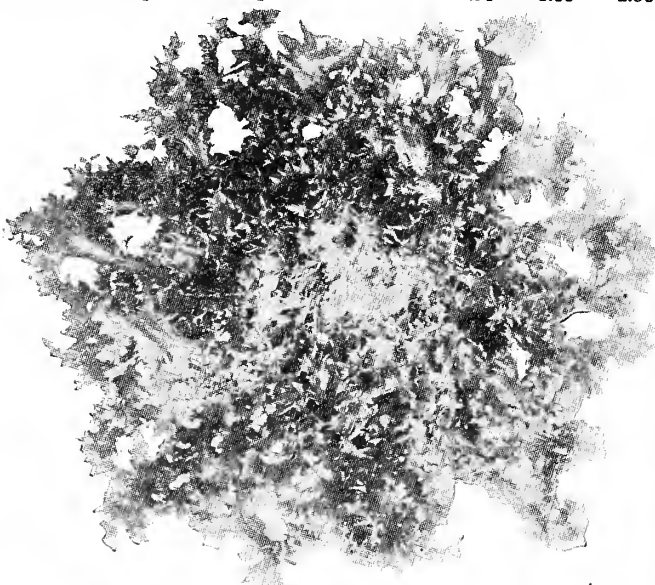
For winter use sow in July or August in a rich, deeply-worked soil, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in drills 12 inches apart, and thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart. The seeds will germinate more freely if soaked for several hours before sowing. Sow a few radish seeds in the same row—they germinate more quickly than carrots and serve to mark the rows. To put away for winter, cut off the tops to within an inch of the crown and pack in sand in the cellar, or they can be pitted outdoors and covered with a few inches of straw and 6 or 8 inches of earth to prevent freezing. In this way they may be kept all winter.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	By mail, postpaid.	By express.
Early Scarlet Horn.....	.05	.10	.30	.30	.60
Oxheart, or Guerande ..	.05	.10	.25	.85	.75
Half-Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted....	.05	.10	.25	.30	.70
Half-Long Danvers...	.05	.10	.30	.90	.80
Wood's Scarlet Intermediate.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	.90
Chantenay, or Model.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	.90
Improved Long Orange.....	.05	.10	.25	.75	.70
Large White Belgian (for stock).....	.05	.08	.15	.55	.45
Large Yellow Belgian (for stock).....	.05	.08	.15	.55	.45

Chantenay, or Model Carrot.

EGG PLANT

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	By mail, postpaid.	By express.
Black Beauty.....	.05	.30	\$1.00	\$3.25	\$3.15
Florida High Bush.....	.05	.30	.90	3.00	2.90
New York Improved Purple	.05	.25	.90	3.00	2.90



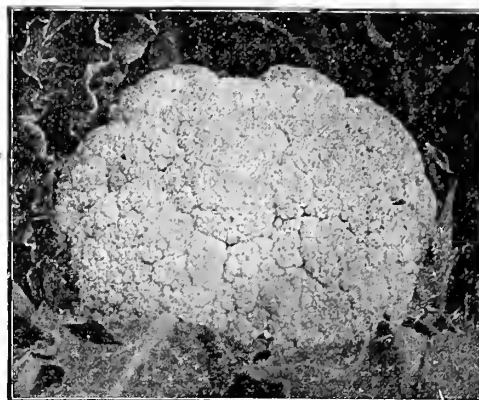
ENDIVE

Culture.—Sow in August in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

GREEN CURLED.—The best variety for general use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.10, postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.

WHITE CURLED.—Finely cut leaves, almost white; can be used without blanching when young. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.10, postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.

CAULIFLOWER



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower

Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage. Not quite as hardy, either in resistance to dry, hot weather or to cold weather, but where they can be watered during dry spells or protected during the late fall and winter they make a very satisfactory crop. Can be sown in June, July and August for heading up during the fall, or sown in cold-frames in the fall and set out early in the spring. Cultivation same as for cabbage.

We supply half ounces Cauliflower seed at the ounce rate.

Wood's Earliest Snowball There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers, and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. Not only the earliest to head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crop. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. Pkt., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60 cts.; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.00; lb., \$25.00.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—A first-class cauliflower, ranking next to our Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality. It is extra early and a sure header. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40 cts.; oz., \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00; lb., \$18.00.

Veitch's Autumn Giant A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white, and remain long fit for use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—By mail, postpaid, 60 cts. per 100. By express, 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

COLLARDS

One of the most popular Southern vegetables. Largely used in place of cabbage. Hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, grows better on poor soil and withstands insects better; makes a most excellent vegetable for use in the late fall, during the winter and well into the spring. For late crop, sow in June, July and August, transplanting to a foot apart in the row and cultivating frequently the same as for cabbage.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—Has large spreading leaves and short stem. Very hardy; withstands drought and cold. Flavor and cooking qualities of the best. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts., postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.

IMPROVED GEORGIA WHITE.—Called cabbage collard in some parts because of its close bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

TRUE GEORGIA or SOUTHERN.—The well-known and popular collard that has been grown for generations in the South. Tall and long stemmed. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 55 cts., postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

A most desirable salad. Can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. It has not been grown to any extent in the South because its merits are not generally known. August and September are the best months to sow for use during the fall, and fall seedlings give best results. Sow in shallow drill about one foot apart. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 55 cts., postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.

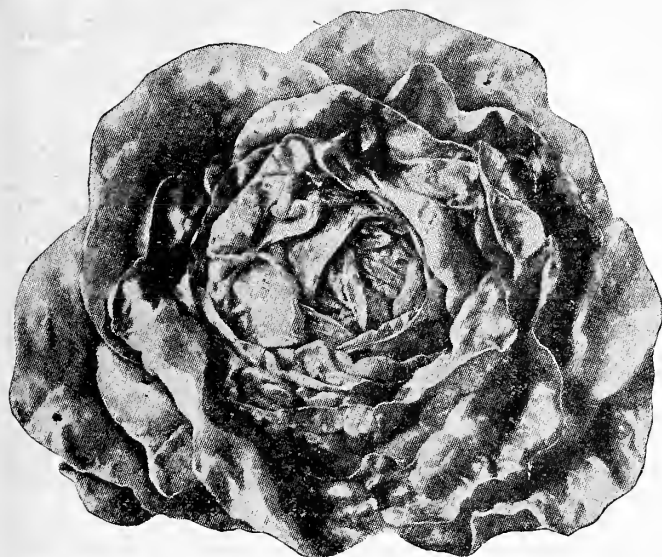
Horse Radish Roots 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 50 cts.; 75 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per doz.; 60 cts. per 100; 500 for \$2.50; \$4.50 per 1,000.

LETTUCE

CULTURE.—Lettuce is easy to grow, but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation and plenty of water to give it that quick growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. Sow in July or August and transplant as soon as ready. They will head up for use late in the fall. For later use transplant to cold-frames, protect during severe spells, and they will head up during November and December. The hardy varieties, like Wood's Cabbage, can be sown in September and October, transplanted later to rows where they are to grow, and, protected with straw or litter, they will stand the winter and head up early in the spring; or they can be transplanted to cold-frames or hot-beds to head up during the winter. Wood's Improved Big Boston is the best for sowing early in the fall. Wood's Cabbage is better for sowing later, as it is hardier and stands more cold weather. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Should plant lice attack the plants in hot-beds and greenhouses, apply tobacco dust to plants and soil or fumigate with tobacco; for green lettuce worm apply, while the dew is on, pyrethrum mixed with three times its bulk of flour.

Two Grand Lettuces for Fall Sowing



WOOD'S CABBAGE LETTUCE

The Hardest and Best Lettuce for Outdoor Growing

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce—We do not hesitate to say that this is the best of all lettuces for wintering outdoors in the South. No lettuce will stand cold weather better. It makes a fine, large, firm, well-blanching head of most excellent quality and sweet and buttery flavor. We introduced Wood's Cabbage Lettuce thirty-two years ago, and in all these years we have not found its equal for fall sowing. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, \$1.40 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.20 per lb.

I have used your Wood's Cabbage Lettuce for the last three years. It has given me entire satisfaction. It is decidedly one of the best lettuces I know. A. VERMONT, Johnston Co., N. C.

Your Wood's Cabbage Lettuce is more than you claim for it. I have grown it all the winter, and will plant more next winter.—W. L. JACKSON, Anderson Co., S. C.

May King—Extra fine for growing in cold-frames. Makes large, round, solid heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves firmly folded. Grown outdoors, it is extremely early; for forcing it is in every way desirable. The center blanches to a rich golden yellow. A remarkably good all-round first early lettuce. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

California Cream Butter—Does well everywhere and in all seasons. A good shipper, very hardy and especially recommended for outdoor growing. One of the most buttery flavored and best in quality. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

Grand Rapids—Makes a large handsome curly-leaf head of excellent quality. Excellent for forcing and shipping and also for outdoor planting both in the spring and fall. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

Dutch Butterhead—Very hardy and reliable and particularly well suited for cold-frames. Heads are compact and solid, the hearts well blanching. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.



WOOD'S IMPROVED BIG BOSTON LETTUCE

The Best Lettuce for Cold-frames.

Wood's Improved Big Boston—Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now, throughout the large trucking sections of the South, it is more extensively grown than all other varieties, except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery heads with thoroughly blanching hearts, crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all possible conditions. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.20, postpaid.** By express, \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.00 per lb.

I have had good results from both the Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston Lettuces. In my opinion, they are both fine kinds to grow.—J. A. BRITT, McIntosh Co., Ga.

Mammoth Black Seeded Butter—Sure header and reliable; one of the best for fall sowing. Makes large cabbage-like heads, creamy white inside; very tender and of rich, buttery flavor. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

White Seeded Tennisball—A splendid shipper and distinctly a market gardener's forcing lettuce. Very early, medium size, firm, sweet and buttery. Especially fine for growing in frames. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

OTHER WELL-KNOWN LETTUCES.

See our Annual Catalog for full descriptions.

	By Mail, Postpaid.				By Express
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Improved Hanson.....	.03	.10	.30	\$1.00	.90
Deacon.....	.03	.10	.30	1.00	.90
Early Prizehead.....	.03	.10	.30	1.00	.90
Crisp-as-Ice.....	.05	.15	.45	1.35	1.25
Early Curled Simpson..	.03	.10	.30	1.00	.90
Cos, Romaine or Celery.	.05	.15	.40	1.25	1.15

KALE OR BORECOLE

CULTURE.—The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowing; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the fall or spring, making greens earlier than the winter sorts, but not of as fine quality. Sow 8 lbs. per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.



View of Our Seed Crop of Siberian Kale.

Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk The most beautiful variety and very popular in the Norfolk and other trucking districts for market purposes. Makes a quick and large growth; leaves of a bright, deep green color, exquisitely curled and crimped. It is very hardy and makes large yields. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 55 cts., postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.

Early Curled Siberian (Blue Kale) One of the most popular varieties for home use and home market. The plant is dwarf, spreading and very hardy, standing the winter without protection. The leaves are green, slightly tinted with purple and of superior quality. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Spring or Smooth Kale Largely sown in the fall for cutting during the winter and spring before the winter kinds are ready. Pkt., 5 cts.; ½ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 25 cts., postpaid. By express, 15 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.25.

Turnip Rooted Kale Somewhat similar to curled kale, but in addition to making fine kale it also makes a parsnip-like root of excellent flavor that can be used like carrots or parsnips. Entirely hardy and will stand the coldest weather. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts., postpaid.



Kohl Rabi.

Kohl Rabi Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip, and makes a splendid dish if used when roots are 2 to 3 inches thick, when they are very tender and delicate. Also makes a fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre. For late use, sow in drills from June to September, thinning out to eight inches apart. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. By express, \$1.40 per lb.

Leek LARGE FLAG.—Sow in September and transplant in the fall or early spring. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.35, postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

MUSTARD

CULTURE.—Sow during September or October or in February, March or April, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. Sow 1 ounce to 80 feet of drill, or broadcast 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.



WHITE.—The dark-green, smooth-leaved mustard. Mild and tender when young. A good salad. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts., postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per lb.

BLACK.—Stronger and more pungent than the white. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts., postpaid. By express, 25 cts. lb. **MUSTARD SEED FOR PICKLING.** Lb., 25 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Chinese Broad-Leaved Mustard.

Chinese Broad Leaved The leaves are twice as large as the White, and the stems more succulent. Ready in six weeks from sowing and continues till frost. Pleasantly sweet and pungent. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

Ostrich Plume The most beautiful of all mustards. The leaves are long, ruffled and curled as gracefully as an ostrich plume. Stands summer heat splendidly. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

Southern Giant Curled The most popular mustard with Southern growers. It forms a great mass of leaves beautifully ruffled and finely curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

PARSLEY

For spring use sow in September or October and give slight protection, or sow in cold-frame or hot-bed for winter use. Each cutting improves the quality. Seeds germinate slowly. Soak for 12 hours before sowing.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—Beautifully curled. Best for garnishing and flavoring; also attractive for edges of walks and beds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts., postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per lb.

PLAIN OR SINGLE.—Stronger flavored than the curled; very hardy. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

GARDEN PEAS

All varieties may be planted as late as August in this latitude to make a late crop to market after frost has killed the crops in northern sections. The varieties marked (*) are hardy and can be planted as late as September to come in during October or November. 5 cts. per packet, unless otherwise quoted.

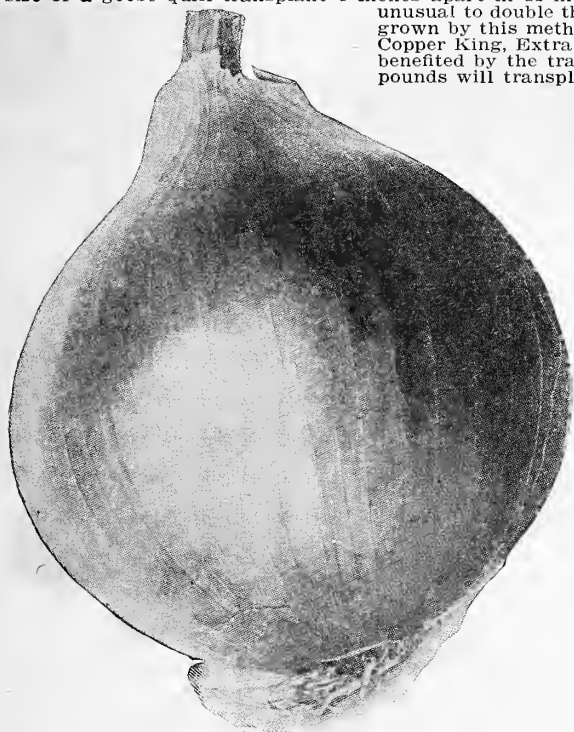
	By mail, postpaid.		By express.		
	Pint.	Qt.	Qt.	Peck.	Bus.
*Wood's Lightning Excelsior	.20	.35	.25	\$1.25	\$4.75
*Pedigree Extra Early, pkt. 10 cts.	.20	.40	.30	\$1.40	\$5.00
*First and Best	.17	.30	.20	1.15	4.50
*Alaska	.20	.35	.25	1.25	4.75
*Large Podded Alaska	.20	.35	.25	1.40	5.00
*Amcer	.20	.35	.25	1.40	5.00
*Tom Thumb	.20	.35	.25	1.60	6.00
Little Marvel, pkt. 10 cts.	.20	.40	.30	1.65	6.25
Eclipse or Surprise	.20	.40	.30	1.60	6.00
Nott's Excelsior	.25	.45	.35	1.60	....
Gradus or Prosperity, pkt. 10 cts.	.20	.40	.30	1.60	6.00
Thomas Laxton, pkt. 10 cts.	.20	.40	.30	1.60	6.00
American Wonder	.20	.35	.25	1.60	5.75
McLean's Little Gem	.20	.35	.25	1.60	5.50
Bliss Everbearing	.20	.35	.25	1.45	5.00
McLean's Advancer	.20	.35	.25	1.35	4.75
Horsford's Market Garden	.20	.35	.25	1.35	4.75
Champion of England	.20	.35	.25	1.40	5.00
Telephone	.20	.40	.30	1.50	5.25
Dwarf Telephone, pkt. 10 cts.	.25	.45	.35	1.65	6.00
Dwarf Champion of England	.20	.40	.30	1.50	5.25
Marblehead Marrowfat	.20	.35	.25	1.40	4.75
Large White Marrowfat	.17	.30	.20	1.20	4.00
Black Eye Marrowfat	.17	.30	.20	1.20	4.00

Marrowfat Peas Are harder and more prolific than the extra early kinds, and if planted in November, December or January will stand the winter and make their crop just after the extra early varieties.

ONION SEED FOR FALL PLANTING

Special Prices quoted on large quantities.

TO GROW LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.—Sow in a well-prepared seed bed in August or September, and when the plants are the size of a goose quill transplant 4 inches apart in 12-inch rows, trimming the tops and roots. Don't fail to transplant; it is not unusual to double the yield by transplanting, large onions weighing two pounds and over being grown by this method. For fall sowing we recommend Prize Taker, Mammoth Silver King, Copper King, Extra Early White Pearl and Bermuda varieties. These kinds in particular are benefited by the transplanting method of culture. One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds will transplant an acre.



Prize Taker or Spanish King Onion.

American Varieties

For description see our Spring Catalog.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—Skin and flesh silvery white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.85, postpaid. By express, \$1.75 per lb.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.35, postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.60, postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

SILVER SKIN.—Excellent for family use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75, postpaid. By express, \$1.65.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.20, postpaid. By express, \$1.10 per lb.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.10, postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.

WHITE QUEEN.—For pickling. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.60, postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

BERMUDA ONIONS, Genuine Teneriffe Grown Seed

The new crop of Bermuda Onion seeds will be ready about September 1st to 15th. Place your order now for delivery on arrival.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—A beautiful crystal white with a decided waxy appearance. It is the earliest of the Bermuda varieties, and makes large, flat onions, so mild and sweet that they can be eaten like an apple. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 45 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50, postpaid.

WHITE BERMUDA.—Though called white, it is really a light straw color. Makes onions 3 to 4 inches in diameter; flattened in shape, but thick; very mild and sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.35, postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.

RED BERMUDA.—In shape, size and flavor exactly like White Bermuda, differing only in color, which is pale red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid. By express, \$1.90 per lb.

Spanish or Italian Onions

These are particularly well adapted for fall sowing for early spring market. Adopt the method described above and get some idea of the possibilities of onion growing in the South. They are milder and tenderer than the American varieties.

Copper King Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color, flesh white; very sweet, mild and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. By express, lb., \$1.40; 5-lb. lots, \$1.35 per lb.

Extra Early White Pearl The quickest of the white sorts. Makes large, pearly-white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Sow in the fall for large onions and in the spring to make sets for planting out next fall. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. By express, \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, \$1.35 per lb.

Mammoth Silver King One of the earliest and at the same time one of the largest of Italian onions, often growing 6 to 7 inches in diameter. The bulbs are of an attractive shape, flattened but thick. The skin is a clear silvery white; the flesh pure white, mild, sweet and tender. Reports indicate that this onion does well in every part of the country, adapting itself to a great variety of soils and climate. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. By express, \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, \$1.35 per lb.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King Large and of particularly fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish onions. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very handsome and attractive onion. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. By express, lb., \$1.40; 5-lb. lots, \$1.35 per lb.

Last year I got a few onion seeds from you, and they did so well I want to get some of the same kind again. I had seven that weighed 12 pounds 7 ounces. They were very mild and the largest I ever saw.—GEO. T. THORNE, Halifax Co., N. C.

I bought onion seeds from you last fall and transplanted. They made the finest onions I have ever tasted; sweet and not strong. Will plant an acre or two next year.—J. W. HUTCHINS, Durham Co., N. C.

Onion Sets for Fall Planting

Bushel price fluctuates.

CULTURE.—All varieties may be set out in the fall. Plant 4 inches apart in rows 1 foot apart and about half an inch deep, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which should be planted 9 inches apart in rows 15 inches apart and covered to the depth of an inch. Fall planting should be more generally practiced, as it has proved quite uniformly successful.

A peck weighs about 9 lbs.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—One of the best and most profitable varieties for fall planting. Is extra early, pure white, mild and delicate flavor. They grow large and come in earlier than any other variety. Very popular in the trucking sections for early shipping. Qt., 25 cts., postpaid. By express, qt., 15 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.00.

SILVER SKIN.—Qt., 25 cts., postpaid. By express, qt., 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.00. Bushel price fluctuates.

YELLOW DANVERS.—Qt., 25 cts., postpaid. By express, qt., 15 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$1.75. Bushel price fluctuates.

YELLOW POTATO (Yellow Multiplier, or Hill Onion).—Makes a large onion of mild flavor and excellent quality. Is of a reddish yellow color and a good keeper. Never makes seed, but divides from the root, one medium-sized onion often producing many medium to small sets. The smallest sets produce one or two large onions, the larger sets from two to twenty onions in a hill. A desirable variety both for market and home use, and very popular throughout the South. Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut), qt., 30 cts., postpaid. By express, qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bus., \$3.50. Bushel price fluctuates. Medium sets (about the size of an egg), peck, 80 cts.; bus., \$3.00. Bushel price fluctuates.

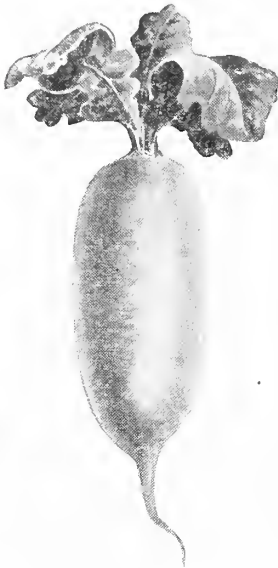
WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white and not as large, but is very productive, of finest flavor and a better keeper. Qt., 20 cts., postpaid. By express, qt., 15 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.00.

Bermuda Onion Sets Grown from imported seeds. See description above.

WHITE BERMUDA.—Qt., 30 cts., postpaid. By express, qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00.

RADISH

Winter Radishes—Slower in growth than other radishes, but the flesh is firmer and they are better keepers. The quality is not so dependent on quick growth as with other sorts, but they should have a good, light, mellow soil for best results. Sow during August, September or early October half an inch deep in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and thin out. When freezing weather comes on take them up and pack in sand in a cool cellar or bury them outside, and they will keep all winter. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds sows an acre.



Chinese or Celestial Radish.

Chinese, or Celestial—Always crisp, mild and juicy, and undoubtedly the finest of all extra large, pure white radishes. Grows from 12 to 15 inches long and fully 5 inches thick. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts., postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

Long Black Spanish—One of the latest and hardest varieties. Has dark brown skin; oblong in shape, holding its thickness throughout. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

Long White Spanish—Differs from Long Black Spanish only in color of skin. Flesh white, firm and pungent; 6 to 8 inches long. Keeps like a turnip. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

Rose China Winter—Cylindrical in shape; of medium size; bright deep rose-colored skin. The flesh is white, very solid and of the very finest quality. The most popular of all the winter radishes; a fine keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

Other Well-Known Radishes

FOR FULL DESCRIPTION, SEE OUR SPRING CATALOG.

All of the following varieties should be sown in cold-frames to afford protection during severe winter weather; or they may be sown in hot-beds at intervals during the winter. By growing in hot-beds fresh radishes may be had throughout the winter. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	By Express.
Crimson Giant.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	.50
Extra Early Scarlet Globe.....	.05	.10	.20	.50	.40
Extra Early White Tipped Scarlet.....	.03	.08	.15	.45	.35
Early Red or Scarlet Turnip.....	.03	.08	.15	.45	.35
Early White Turnip.....	.03	.08	.15	.50	.40
Golden Globe.....	.03	.08	.15	.50	.40
Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped.....	.03	.08	.15	.45	.35
French Breakfast.....	.03	.08	.15	.50	.40
Chartier Long Scarlet.....	.03	.08	.15	.45	.35
Wood's Early Frame.....	.03	.08	.15	.45	.35
Brightest Long Scarlet.....	.03	.08	.15	.45	.35
Long White Icicle.....	.05	.10	.15	.50	.40
White Strasburg.....	.03	.08	.15	.50	.40
Mixed Turnip Radishes.....	.03	.08	.15	.45	.35
Mixed Long Radishes.....	.03	.08	.15	.45	.35

TOMATO

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	By Express.
June Pink.....	.05	.20	.60	\$2.10	\$2.00
Spark's Earliana.....	.05	.20	.60	2.10	2.00
Wood's First Early.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50	2.40
Fordhook First.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90
Chalk's Jewel.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90
Bonnie Best.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50	2.40
Early Acme.....	.03	.15	.45	1.60	1.50
Beauty (our improved strain).....	.05	.15	.50	1.75	1.65
Perfection.....	.03	.15	.45	1.60	1.50
Wood's Improved Trophy.....	.05	.15	.50	1.60	1.50
Livingston's Globe.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50	2.40
Wood's Improved Ponderosa.....	.10	.35	1.00	3.60	3.50
Matchless.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90
Stone.....	.03	.15	.50	1.60	1.50
Livingston's Coreless.....	.05	.20	.60	2.10	2.00
Favorite.....	.03	.15	.45	1.60	1.50
Paragon.....	.03	.15	.45	1.60	1.50
Dwarf Champion.....	.05	.20	.60	2.10	2.00
Success.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50	2.40
Royal Red.....	.05	.15	.50	1.60	1.50
Golden Queen or Yellow Trophy.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90
BRIMMER.—Pkt., 15 cts.; 4 pkts. for 50 cts.; 10 pkts. for \$1.00.					

PEPPER

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	By Express.
Chinese Giant.....	.10	.30	\$1.10	\$4.00	\$3.90
Ruby Giant.....	.10	.30	.90	3.00	2.90
Ruby King.....	.05	.20	.65	2.25	2.15
Bell or Bull Nose.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90
Neapolitan.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90
Mammoth Golden Queen.....	.05	.25	.80	2.85	2.75
Red Cluster.....	.05	.25	.75	2.60	2.50
Tabasco.....	.10	.35	1.00	3.50	....
Crimson Giant.....	.10	.35	1.00	3.60	3.50
Schell's Quality.....	.05	.25	.80	3.10	3.00
Sweet Spanish Mammoth.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90

Rhubarb Roots—In November set out 4 feet apart in rich soil in a shaded place, using plenty of stable manure. Keep the ground loose and mulch with straw or leaves so as to retain the moisture. Protect with manure during winter. By mail, postpaid, 15 cts. each; 75 cts. per ½ doz.; \$1.35 per doz. By express, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$6.00 per 100.



Norfolk Savoy Spinach.

SPINACH

For fall use sow in August or September. For winter or spring use, sow from the end of September through October. Sow one inch deep, in drills 12 to 15 inches apart. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. 12 to 15 lbs. one acre.

Long Season—A splendid new spinach, forming a rosette of intense dark green, thick, tender, succulent, crumpled leaves, which remain fresh long after cutting. No other variety will stand so long without running to seed. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 30 cts., postpaid. By express, lb., 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 18 cts. per lb.

Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale—The earliest variety and the best for fall sowing for use during the winter and spring. Grows upright with thick dark green leaves, curled like the leaves of a Savoy cabbage. Very hardy and grows rapidly. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30c., postpaid. By express, lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over at 17 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

Long Standing—An improved strain of excellent quality for both spring and fall sowing. After reaching maturity it remains in condition for use longer than most kinds. Leaves comparatively smooth and very dark rich green. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30c., postpaid. By express, lb., 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over at 17 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

Round Thick Leaved—Grows very rapidly, making a cluster of thick, dark green, slightly wrinkled leaves of the finest quality. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts., postpaid. By express, lb., 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 15 cts. per lb.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We supply all kinds of vegetable plants in their proper seasons. Will have late cabbage, cauliflower and celery up to September 15th; lettuce, early cauliflower and early cabbage for fall setting during October and November. Whenever we cannot supply the varieties ordered, we will send a variety as closely resembling it as possible.

Add 10 cts. per 100 if plants are to be sent by mail.

LATE CABBAGE.—By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

EARLY CABBAGE.—By express, 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

LETTUCE.—25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER.—By express, 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

CELERY.—By express, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 for 1,000.

THYME { 15 cts. each, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

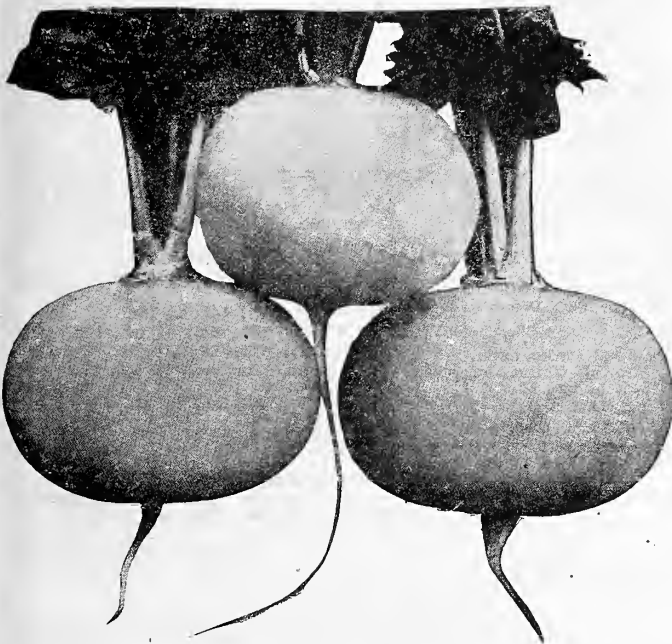
SAGE {

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA

Culture.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Sow Rutabagas in July and early August, and earth up as they grow.

To Keep for Winter.—Store in a cool cellar and cover with sand to keep them fresh, or they may be put into pits or kilns outside. Select a well-drained situation on which to pile the turnips, cover with a few inches of straw and then sufficient earth to keep out frost. Thus protected, they will keep far into the winter.

One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; 1½ pounds sows one acre in drills; 2 pounds one acre broadcast; sow salad varieties 3 pounds to an acre.



Early Strapleaf White Globe Turnip.

White Fleshed Varieties

EARLY STRAPLEAF WHITE GLOBE.—The earliest white globe variety. Similar to Red Top White Globe, except that it is pure white. Quality and flavor excellent. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Milan Turnips The Milans leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are at least a week earlier than any other; have small tops, so that the rows can be close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts., postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per lb.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts., postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

EARLY RED or PURPLE-TOP (flat-strapleaved).—Flat; white, with purple top; fine grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S IMPROVED RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE.—An improved strain grown from roots selected for size, shape, quality and small tops. Very popular for market and home use, also for stock. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

MAMMOTH RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple top. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive, quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE.—One of the biggest yielders; solid and firm. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

SOUTHERN SNOW WHITE GLOBE.—A very superior large white, round turnip. Flesh firm and solid. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

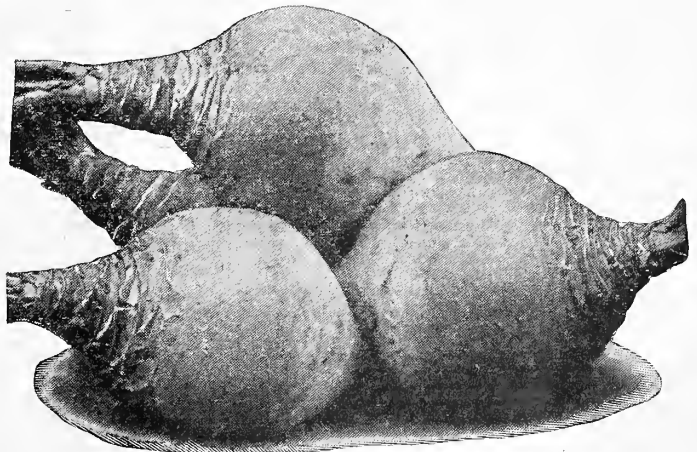
LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of fine flavor. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Salad Varieties

SOUTHERN PRIZE, or DIXIE.—Makes white turnips in addition to salad; hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.



Wood's Improved Purple-Top Yellow Rutabaga.

Rutabaga or Swede

CULTURE.—Sow in July or early in August in drills; thin out and keep clear of weeds. See under head of turnip culture for directions for storing for winter.

WOOD'S IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—An improved strain grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper, and the best shaped and most productive. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder, good keeper, hardy, sweet and solid. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE OR RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm and sweet. Grows large; fine for table and stock. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

BREADSTONE, or BUDLONG.—Makes handsome medium-sized roots of superior table quality. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Flower Seeds for Fall Sowing

In the South perennials, biennials and hardy annuals may be sown outside in the fall. These sowings make finer plants, much earlier and larger blooms and more brilliant colors. Perennials and biennials bloom the next summer, advancing the blooming season a year. Annuals should have a slight covering of straw in extreme weather; tender perennials should be carried through the winter in the house.

For Full Descriptions See Annual Catalog HARDY PERENNIALS and BIENNIALS

ALYSSUM.—Saxatile, pkt., 5c.; oz., 40c.
ANTIRRHINUM or Snapdragon.—Pkt., 3c.;
½ oz., 20c.; oz., 35c.
AQUILEGIA.—Double and Single, each,
pkt., 3c.; ¼ oz., 10c.
CALLIOPSIS.—Lanceolata, pkt., 5c.; ½ oz.,
15c.
CANDYTUFT.—White Perennial, pkt., 10c.
CANTERBURY BELLS.—Single, pkt., 3c.;
½ oz., 15c. Double, pkt., 5c.; ¼ oz.,
20c. Calycanthema, pkt., 5c.; ¼ oz., 25c.
CARNATION.—Mixed, pkt., 5c.; ¼ oz., 30c.;
oz., \$1.00. Finest German Double Mixed,
pkt., 15c. Marguerite, pkt., 7c.; ¼ oz.,
25c. Chabaud's Perpetual, pkt., 10c.
CENTAUREA.—Margarita, pkt., 5c.; ¼ oz.,
20c. Candidissima, pkt., 15c. Gymno-
carpa, pkt., 5c.; ½ oz., 30c.; oz., 50c.
CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Japanese, pkt., 10c.

DAISY.—Shasta, pkt., 10c.; ½ oz., 30c.
DAISY, DOUBLE.—Pure White, pkt., 5c.;
½ oz., 30c. Mixed colors, pkt., 5c.;
½ oz., 25c.
DIANTHUS OR PINK.—Wood's Superb Mix-
ture, pkt., 10c.; ¼ oz., 20c.; oz., 60c.
Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks,
pkt., 5c.; ¼ oz., 15c.; oz., 50c. Wood's
Mixture of Single Pinks, pkt., 5c.;
¼ oz., 15c.; oz., 40c. Snowdrift, pkt.,
10c. Fireball and Fringed Pinks, each,
pkt., 5c.; ¼ oz., 20c. Double China and
Double Japan, pkt., 3c.; ½ oz., 15c.
DIGITALIS.—Pkt., 3c.; ½ oz., 15c.
ESCHOLTZIA.—Bush, pkt., 5c.; ¼ oz., 15c.
FORGET-ME-NOT.—Mixed, pkt., 3c.; ¼ oz.,
15c. Eliza Ponrobert, pkt., 5c.; ¼ oz.,
20c.
GAILLARDIA.—Grandiflora, pkt., 5c.; ½ oz.,
15c.; oz., 25c.

HOLLYHOCK.—Double Mixed, pkt., 5c.;
¼ oz., 20c. Allegheny, pkt., 8c.; ¼ oz.,
20c. Double Everblooming, pkt., 10c.;
¼ oz., 30c. Single Everblooming, pkt.,
7c.; ¼ oz., 20c.
KENILWORTH IVY.—Pkt., 5c.
LARKSPUR.—Perennial, pkt., 5c.; ½ oz.,
25c.
LYCHNIS.—Pkt., 3c.; ½ oz., 15c.
PENTSTEMON.—Pkt., 5c.; ¼ oz., 15c.
PHLOX.—Hardy, pkt., 10c.; ¼ oz., 50c.
POPPY.—Iceland, pkt., 5c.; ¼ oz., 20c.; oz.,
65c. Oriental, pkt., 10c.; ¼ oz., 30c.
PYRETHRUM.—Pkt., 3c.; ¼ oz., 15c.
ROSE CAMPION.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
STOKESIA CYANEA.—Pkt., 10c.
SUNFLOWER.—Perennial, pkt., 10c.; ¼ oz.,
50c.
SWEET WILLIAM.—Single Mixed, pkt., 3c.;
¼ oz., 10c.; oz., 25c. Double Mixed,
pkt., 5c.; ¼ oz., 20c.; oz., 65c.

TENDER PERENNIALS

ABUTILON.—Mixed Colors, pkt., 10c.
BEGONIA.—Vernon, pkt., 10c.
CALCEOLARIA.—Pkt., 25c.
CINERARIA.—Pkt., 25c.
FERN.—Mixed Varieties, pkt., 15c.
FUCHSIA.—Mixed Colors, pkt., 20c.
GLOXINIA.—Mixed Colors, pkt., 25c.

GERANIUM.—Apple Scented, pkt., 15c.;
Zonale, pkt., 8c.; ¼ oz., 50c.
HELIOTROPE.—White and Blue, each, pkt.,
7c.; ¼ oz., 50c. Lemnoies Giant, pkt.,
10c. Mixed Colors, pkt., 5c.; ¼ oz., 30c.
MIMULUS OR MUSK PLANT.—Pkt., 5c.
OXALIS.—Mixed colors, pkt., 5c.; ½ oz., 15c.
PRIMROSE.—Chinese, pkt., 20c.

VINCA.—Rosea and Alba, each, pkt., 5c.;
¼ oz., 30c. Mixed Colors, pkt., 5c.;
¼ oz., 25c.
VIOLET.—White, pkt., 10c. Blue, pkt., 10c.;
¼ oz., 35c. Mixed Colors, pkt., 7c.;
¼ oz., 40c.
WALLFLOWER.—Single Mixed, pkt., 3c.;
½ oz., 20c. Double Mixed, pkt., 10c.;
½ oz., 50c.

HARDY ANNUALS

ASTER.—Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt., 10c.;
½ oz., 30c.; ¼ oz., 50c.; oz., \$1.75.
Ostrich Plume, pkt., 10c.; ¼ oz., 35c.
Peony Flowered Perfection.—Pure White,
Pink, Light Blue and Crimson, each,
pkt., 8c.; ¼ oz., 35c. Mixed Colors,
pkt., 7c.; ¼ oz., 30c.
Sample's Branching.—Pure White, Pink,
Blue and Dark Scarlet, each, pkt., 8c.;
¼ oz., 30c. Mixed colors, pkt., 7c.;
¼ oz., 25c.
Victoria.—Pure White, Pink, Light Blue and
Dark Scarlet, each, pkt., 8c.; ¼ oz.,
35c. Mixed colors, pkt., 7c.; ¼ oz., 30c.
Comet.—Pure White, Light Blue, Crimson,
and Pink, each, pkt., 8c.; ¼ oz., 30c.
Mixed colors, pkt., 7c.; ¼ oz., 25c.
Giant Comet, pkt., 10c.; ¼ oz., 30c.
German Quilled or China.—Mixed Colors,
pkt., 3c.; ½ oz., 25c.; oz., 45c.
ABRONIA.—For rockeries, pkt., 5c.
ACROCLINUM.—Pkt., 3c.; ¼ oz., 10c.
AGERATUM.—Mexicanum, pkt., 3c.; ½ oz.,
15c.; oz., 25c.
ALYSSUM.—Sweet, pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c. Little
Gem, pkt., 5c.; ½ oz., 20c.; oz., 30c.
Little Dorrit, pkt., 7c.; ¼ oz., 20c.
CACALIA.—Pkt., 3c.; ½ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.
CALENDULA.—Mixed colors, pkt., 3c.; oz.,
15c.
CALLIOPSIS.—Golden Wave, pkt., 5c.; oz.,
25c. Mixed colors, pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.;
Tiger Flower, pkt., 10c.
CANDYTUFT.—Empress, pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.
White Rocket, pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c. Mixed
colors, pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.
CATCHFLY.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
CENTAUREA.—Cyanus, pkt., 3c.; ½ oz., 10c.
CENTRANTHUS.—Pkt., 3c.; ½ oz., 15c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Evening Star, pkt.,
10 cts. Morning Star, pkt., 10c. Mixed
varieties, pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
CLARKIA.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.
COCKSCOMB.—Tall Mixed, pkt., 5c.; ½ oz.,
20c. Dwarf Mixed, pkt., 5c.; ½ oz.,
35c. Plummed Varieties, mixed, pkt.,
5c.; ½ oz., 20c.
ESCHOLTZIA.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.
FEVERFEW.—Pkt., 5c.; ½ oz., 20c.; oz., 35c.
GAILLARDIA.—Mixed Colors, pkt., 3c.; oz.,
20c.
GILIA.—Pkt., 3c.; ½ oz., 10c.
GLOBE AMARANTH.—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.
GOSETIA.—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.
GRASSES.—Ornamental, pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.
HELICHRYSUM.—Pkt., 3c.; ½ oz., 15c.
HIBISCUS.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
ICE PLANT.—Pkt., 5c.; ½ oz., 15c.
KOCHIA or BURNING BUSH.—Pkt., 7c.
LARKSPUR.—Annual. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 25c.
LINUM.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.
MARIGOLD.—African and French, each,
pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c. Miniature, pkt., 10c.
MARVEL OF PERU.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 10c.
MIGNONETTE.—Sweet, pkt., 3c.; oz., 10c.;
¼ lb., 25c. Wood's Superb Mixture,
pkt., 10c.; ½ oz., 30c.; oz., 50c. Defiance,
Matchet, Golden Queen and Crim-
son Giant, each, pkt., 5c.; ½ oz., 15c.
NASTURTIUM.—Separate colors, pkt., 3c.;
oz., 8c.; ¼ lb., 25c. Mixed colors, pkt.,
3c.; oz., 7c.; ¼ lb., 15c. Wood's Peer-
less Mixture, pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.;
¼ lb., 40c.
NEMOPHILA.—Pkt., 3c.; ½ oz., 15c.
NICOTIANA SANDERAE.—Pkt., 5c.
NIGELLA.—Pkt., 5c.; ½ oz., 10c.

PHLOX.—Mixed Colors, pkt., 5c.; ¼ oz.,
20c.; oz., 50c. Dwarf Mixed, pkt., 8c.;
¼ oz., 25c. Star and Fringed, pkt.,
7c.; ½ oz., 20c. Grandiflora Phlox,
Separate Colors, white, scarlet, yel-
low, rose pink, dark purple, and striped,
each, pkt., 8c.; ¼ oz., 25c.; oz., 75c.
Grandiflora Mixed Colors, pkt., 7c.;
¼ oz., 25c.; oz., 75c.
POPPY.—Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt., 10c.;
½ oz., 20c.; oz., 35c. Special Single
Mixture and Special Double Mixture,
Empress of China, Admiral, Double
Scarlet, Tulip and Striped Japanese,
each, pkt., 7c.; ½ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.
Featherball and King Edward, each,
pkt., 10c. Shirley, pkt., 3c.; oz., 30c.
Carnation Flowered and Peony Flow-
ered, each, pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.
PRIMROSE.—Evening, pkt., 3c.; oz., 25c.
SCABIOSA.—Pkt., 3c.; ½ oz., 20c.
VERBENA.—Mixed, pkt., 5c.; ¼ oz., 25c.;
oz., 75c. Mammoth Mixed, pkt., 7c.;
¼ oz., 35c.; oz., \$1.00. Mammoth White,
pkt., 10c.; ¼ oz., 30c.; oz., \$1.00. De-
fiance, pkt., 5c.; ¼ oz., 25c.; oz., 75c.
VIRGINIAN STOCK.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
WALLFLOWER.—Annual, pkt., 8c.; ¼ oz.,
20c.
ZINNIA.—Double Mixed, pkt., 3c.; ½ oz.,
15c.; oz., 25c. Grandiflora Mixed, pkt.,
7c.; oz., 40c.; Miniature, pkt., 10c.;
¼ oz., 25c. Curled and Crested, pkt.,
5c.; ¼ oz., 20c. Tom Thumb, pkt., 7c.;
½ oz., 25c. Striped or Zebra, pkt., 5c.;
½ oz., 20c.
WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE, pkt.,
3c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; ½ lb., \$1.00,
postpaid.

WOOD'S ROYAL PANSIES

Sow in the Fall for the earliest and largest blooms

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Fall sowings produce earlier, larger and more brilliant blooms than spring sowings. They will stand the severest winter without protection. Grow them in a shady position in a rich, moist soil.

Pansies in Separate Colors

All of the following varieties, each, pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 25 cts.; oz., 80 cts. Any 10 packets, your selection, for 35 cts.

Cardinal.—Brilliant brownish red; very striking.

Emperor Frederick.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.

Emperor William.—Ultramarine blue, with violet eye.

Fairy Queen.—Sky blue; pure white border.

Faust, or King of the Blacks.—Almost black.

Fire King.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy.

Gold-Margined.—Mahogany brown; gold border.

Lord Beaconsfield.—Violet, shading to white on upper petals.

Light Blue.—Lovely sky-blue, with dark eye.

Meteor.—Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold.

Silver-Edged.—Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.

Snow Queen.—Beautiful, large, pure white.

Striped and Blotched.—Very brilliant.

White, Black Center.—Very fine and distinct.

Yellow.—Bright golden yellow, with dark center.



Wood's Royal Pansy.

Pansy Mixtures

Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture.—A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." Pkt., 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; ½ oz., 40 cts.; oz., \$2.50.

Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists in Germany and France, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms will average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some five-spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety of markings and colors. Pkt., 25 cts.; 3 pkts. for 60 cts.; ½ oz., \$1.00.

Wood's Superb Frilled.—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Our mixture contains all the newest introductions and is very fine. Pkt., 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.; ½ oz., 50 cts.

Giant Trimardeau.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; colors rich and varied. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 35 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Mixed Pansies.—Large Flowering.—A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful. Pkt., 3 cts.; ¼ oz., 20 cts.; oz., 60 cts.; ½ lb., \$2.00.

WOOD'S GIANT SWEET PEAS

Fall sowings give earliest blooms and a longer blooming season

In November or December plant 4 to 6 inches deep, giving slight protection, and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and yield an abundance of bloom earlier and longer than if planted in the spring. Use plenty of well-rotted manure and don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you pick them, the longer and better they will bloom.

We have discarded from our list all except the very choicest of each color, from pure white to deepest maroon, so as to avoid a long and confusing list. Our prices are low, but were we to charge many times more the stocks could not be better.

AN OUNCE SOWS 25 FEET OF ROW.

Price, all varieties, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Apple Blossom (Deep Pink).—Standard crimson pink, shading lighter at edges; wings white shaded with pink.

Bolton's Pink (Orange Pink).—Orange or salmon pink, veined with rose; large flower.

Coccinea (Red).—Bright cherry red or cerise. A distinct new shade.

Dainty (White).—Large pure white; edges tinted with pink; long stems.

Dorothy Eckford (Pure White).—Beautiful shell-shaped flower of extra large size.

Emily Henderson (Pure White).—An early profuse and continuous bloomer.

Flora Norton (Lavender Blue).—A clear bright blue, with faint tint of purple.

Gladys Unwin (Light Pink).—Large bold, bright pink flower with waved standard.

Helen Pierce.—Bright blue marbled or mottled on ivory white; very attractive.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon (Primrose).—Deep primrose yellow; extra large flower.

Janet Scott (Deep Pink).—Clear, deep but bright pink, showing buff at top of standard.

King Edward VII (Crimson Scarlet).—A fine extra large flower; nearly always borne three on a stem.

Lady Grisel Hamilton (Lavender).—Best of all the lavender varieties; extra large.

Lord Nelson (Navy Blue).—A fine deep, dark, rich navy blue; very attractive.

Lottie Eckford (White, Lilac Shaded).—Both standard and wings are shaded with lilac.

Lovely (Deep Pink).—Shades to shell pink at the edges; flower large; four on a stem.

Miss Willmott (Orange Pink).—Richest orange pink, delicately shaded with rose.

Mrs. Collier (Primrose).—Large, rich primrose without trace of pink.

Mrs. Geo. Higginson (Blue).—Clear, delicate lilac blue; usually three blooms on a stem.

Mrs. Walter Wright (Rosy Purple).—Changes to rich bluish purple; extra large flower.

Othello (Maroon).—One of the best dark sorts; of fine form and size.

Prima Donna (Pink).—A beautiful bright, pure pink; one of the best.

Queen Alexandra (Scarlet).—The nearest scarlet in sweet peas; magnificent large flower.

Shasta (Pure White).—A fine waved flower of large size; blooms early and freely.

Queen Victoria (Light Primrose).—Pink when newly opened, but soon turns to a clear soft primrose.

Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture

The newest introduction in sweet peas, differing from the old type in having waved or fluted standards. The flower stems are 12 to 14 inches long, very strong, and usually bear four blooms, which, under favorable growing conditions, measure two inches across. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

Wood's Special Mixture

A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Large Flowering Mixed

A very good mixture of all the old varieties; will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

Cupid Sweet Peas

Distinct from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high and forming a mass 1¼ feet across. Very neat, compact, bushy, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and masses. Mixed colors, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Bush Sweet Peas

Forms a perfect bush 15 to 18 inches high and produce a mass of bloom at the top of the plant. Requires no support when grown in rows, but single plants should be staked. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Perennial or Everlasting Sweet Peas.

Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.

HYACINTHS

The First Flowers of importance to bloom in the Spring. Produce Beautiful Spikes of Bloom, Strikingly Attractive in their Richness and Variety of color.

Culture in Pots.—Use any good rich soil, mixed with a little sand, potting so as to leave the top of bulb even with the soil. For a single plant use a 4 or 5-inch pot; but the effect will be prettier if three, six or as many as a dozen are planted together in a larger size pot, and still more effective if all are of one color. The soil should be pressed firmly around the bulbs, but do not pack it hard underneath. After potting, water thoroughly and place in some cool, dark place for four or five weeks, watering once about every ten days, enough to keep the soil moist.

A still better plan is to sink the pot in the earth about six inches, covering with soil, choosing some position where they will not get too much water. For a succession of bloom, bring the first out about December 1st, and every two weeks thereafter until February 1st. The room in which they are to flower should be only moderately warm, and when they begin to bloom, give plenty of water, and as much fresh air as possible. Too much heat has a tendency to dry up the flower and greatly decreases the blooming period.

Culture in Glasses.—For this purpose the largest and the heaviest bulbs should be used; therefore, we strongly recommend our **Exhibition Hyacinths**, and the single sorts are the best. Fill the glass with water so that only the base of the bulb is immersed in water, grown almost to the bottom of the glass. The water should be changed every week or two to keep it pure, and, in doing this, draw the roots entirely out of the glass and rinse both with clear water. When brought to the light, shade the glass from the full rays of the sun, the effect of which is to heat the water to a fatal degree and remove from the window at night if very cold. Give plenty of fresh water and as much fresh air as possible when they begin to bloom.

Culture in Open Ground.—Any good garden soil will suit Hyacinths and the depths at which they are planted should be determined by the character of the soil. If clay or very heavy, bulbs should not be covered more than three inches; if light, from four to six inches. They should be protected with manure, leaves or coarse litter to keep them from freezing.

Wood's Exhibition Single Hyacinths

A Selection of the Best Hyacinths in Cultivation. Single Hyacinths Give Larger Flowers and Make Larger Spikes Than Double Hyacinths.

12 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$2.25 per 25; \$8.00 per 100; postpaid. By express, \$1.10 per doz.; \$2.00 for 25; \$7.50 per 100.

SINGLE WHITE.

Alba Superbissima.—A very fine white, tall spike.

Albertine.—Pure white, fine for forcing.

Grandeur a Merveille.—Blush white; very large.

Grand Vedette.—Pure white, very large bells; early.

La Grandesse.—Extra fine; pure white.

L'Innocence.—Tall spike; pure white; good for forcing.

Mad. Van der Hoop.—Pure white, large bells. Very early and one of the best whites for forcing.

Mt. Blanc.—Fine pure white, large spike.

Snowball.—Pure snow-white; fine, large bells; early.

Voltaire.—Pale Waxy blush.

SINGLE BLUE AND PURPLE.

Baron von Thuyll.—One of the darkest blue and purple Hyacinths known and of easy culture; bells small and thickly set upon a long stem.

Eleu Mourant.—Splendid violet-blue.

Charles Dickens.—This is of light porcelain color; very pretty.

Czar Peter.—Very large bells, of clearest porcelain blue; beautifully blotched with purple; large truss and easily forced.

Grand Maitre.—Deep porcelain-blue; large truss.

King of the Blues.—Dark Blue; large spike.

La Peyrouse.—Delicate lavender; an unusually pretty shade.

Marie.—Rich purple; enormous truss.

Queen of the Blues.—Clear, sky-blue; fine spike of very large bells.

SINGLE RED AND PINK.

Garibaldi.—Brilliant carmine.

Gen. Felissier.—Deep crimson; fine truss; early.

Gertrude.—Fine, dark pink; very large bulb.

Gigantea.—Fine, light pink; large spike; small bells.

Lord Macaulay.—Deep carmine-pink with white eyes, extra large and compact spike.

Norma.—Very large bulb and easily forced in pots and glasses. Vigorous grower, producing very large spikes. Color, delicate flesh-colored pink.

Robert Steiger.—Fine, large, bright, red; popular.

SINGLE YELLOW.

Ida.—Pure yellow; fine spike.

King of the Yellows.—Fine, bright yellow.

Sonora.—Orange-yellow, tinted rosy-salmon.

Yellow Hammer.—Fine, rich golden yellow.



Gertrude Hyacinth.

Hyacinths, Tulips and Narcissus give splendid results planted in Prepared Plant Fibre—
See page 36.

Collection of one of each of the above 30 kinds, \$2.75 postpaid. By express, \$2.50.

Errata.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

Advices coming from abroad indicate an exceptional short crop of Crimson Clover this year, probably not one fourth of an average crop. This together with unsettled harvest conditions and difficulty in getting shipments through has caused a very sharp advance in prices on this seed.

Price quoted in this catalog, \$6.25 per bushel is for last year's crop of which there is only a very small stock on hand and quotations shortly may have to be withdrawn.

We quote **new crop seed**, shipment after the middle of August, \$6.50 per bushel.

Red Top or Herds Grass.

Old crop seed practically exhausted. New crop seed should be on the market about the last of August. Present indications would warrant the following prices:

Fancy Clean Trade Mark seed, per lb. 20c.; per 100 lbs., 18c. per lb.

SEED WHEATS.

At the time our catalog was sent to press, the market for new crop wheat was very low, owing to heavy crops forecasted by the U. S. Government. Rains and general threshing conditions, however, have changed this forecast and we have had to advance prices on practically all Seed wheats. To-day's quotations are as follows:

Longberry or Bearded varieties.		Per bus.
Miracle or Stoner		\$1 75
Red Wonder		1 60
Deitz Mediterranean		1 60
Fulcaster		1 50
Lancaster		1 50
Lancaster-Fulcaster		1 50
Beardless varieties:		
Dawson's Golden Chaff		2 00
China		1 60
Leap's Prolific		1 60
Purple Straw		1 60
Golden Chaff		1 60
Fultz		1 50
Red May		1 50
WINTER RYE		1 25

NEW INTRODUCTION IN BEARDLESS BARLEY.

We did not receive the description of this new barley in time for our catalog.

Arlington Beardless Winter Barley.

This is a new barley introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture and grown on "Bellwood's Farm," Chesterfield Co., Va. This barley has many advantages over other fall grain crops. Its being very early makes it very useful for early grazing and early hay crops. It also makes an excellent nurse crop for clover and grain. It matures nearly a month earlier than wheat provided sown in September. Mr. Bellwood seeded in September and harvested May 17th, thus giving the clover and grass use of the ground nearly a month earlier than other grains. It makes a growth almost as tall as fall wheat growing eight to ten inches taller than ordinary Winter Barley. It yields as high as sixty bushels per acre. It is entirely free from beard or awns. This valuable variety has so many advantages over the ordinary Winter Barley that it promises to supercede the Winter Barley all through the South as a grain and forage crop. It is particularly valuable as an early forage crop either to cut as green feed or for hay. It will produce a fine crop of green feed or hay ten days or two weeks earlier than Crimson Clover if seeded during September.

Price, per bus \$2.50; in 5-bus lots and over, \$2.40 per bus.

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

August 9th, 1915.



WOOD'S EXHIBITION DOUBLE HYACINTHS

This list embraces the Very Finest Double Varieties in cultivation.

12 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$2.25 for 25, \$8.00 per 100, postpaid.

By express, \$1.10 per dozen, \$2.00 for 25, \$7.50 per 100.

Single bulbs mailed free.

DOUBLE WHITE.

La Tour d'Auvergne.—Pure white and the earliest double white; valuable for house-growing.

La Virginite.—Very large spike; creamy white.

Prince of Waterloo.—White, rosy center; large spike and large bells.

Royal Bouquet.—Pure white; flowers borne on long stems.

DOUBLE RED AND PINK.

Bouquet Tendre (Waterloo).—Very fine dark red; good bloomer.

Bouquet Royal.—Bells borne on long stems; color, salmon-pink, red center; very attractive.

Grootvorst.—Peach-blossom pink; good truss.

Lord Wellington.—Extra fine blush pink; immense bells, and very early.

DOUBLE BLUE.

Bloksberg.—Light blue, large bells, of a beautifully marbled appearance; it is one of the best double blues early.

Garrick.—Azure-blue; large, compact spike.

Van Speyk.—Bright lavender-blue; very compact spike, with extra large bells.

Rembrandt.—Dark porcelain-blue; splendid spike; late.

DOUBLE YELLOW.

Bouquet Orange.—Reddish yellow; small spike.

Goethe.—Light yellow, vigorous grower, and one of the best double yellows.

Minerva.—Fine orange-yellow, extra large flower.

COLLECTION OF ONE OF EACH OF ABOVE FIFTEEN KINDS, \$1.30. BY MAIL, \$1.50.

Wood's Exhibition Hyacinth Collections

Collection of "Special Merit"

The kinds mentioned below are "Varieties of Special Merit." They have been taken from our General List of Standard Sorts on account of their free-blooming qualities, and they can be relied upon as the very best free-blooming kinds in cultivation.

Each. Doz.

La Grandesse.—Pure snow-white; fine, large, well-shaped bells; early.....\$0.15 \$1.50

L'Innocence.—Pure white; very large bells; flowers early......15 1.50

Garibaldi.—Brilliant carmine; very early......12 1.25

Gertrude.—Fine dark pink; very large bulb......15 1.25

Queen of the Blues.—The largest light-blue Hyacinth in cultivation......15 1.50

Grand Maitre.—Deep porcelain-blue; the truss is large......15 1.25

Ida.—The best pure yellow; delicate stem, with small bells......15 1.50

Collection of one of each of the above seven kinds for 75 cts., Postpaid.

Collection No. 1

For growing in glasses. Contains one first-size bulb, each, of the following twelve popular varieties. Price, \$1.20, postpaid.

Whites.—Alba Superbissima, Mad. Van der Hoop, Grandeur Merveille, Grand Vedette.

Reds and Pinks.—Gertrude, Norma, Robt. Steiger, Lord Macaulay.

Blues.—Charles Dickens, La Peyrouse, Marie.

Yellow.—Ida.

Collection No. 2

For growing in pots. Contains one first-size bulb, each, of the following twelve excellent varieties. Price, \$1.20, postpaid.

Whites.—La Grandesse, Albertine, Snowball, Grandeur A Merveille.

Pinks and Reds.—Gigantea, Gertrude, Gen. Pellisier, Lord Macaulay.

Blues.—Baron von Thuyl, Queen of the Blues, Blue Mourant.

Yellow.—Ida.

Collection No. 3

Double flowering Hyacinths. Contains one first-size bulb, each, of the following standard varieties. Price, \$1.25, postpaid.

Whites.—La Tour d'Auvergne, La Virginite, Prince of Waterloo, Royal Bouquet.

Pinks and Reds.—Grootvorst, Bouquet Tendre, Lord Wellington.

Blues.—Bloksberg, Garrick, Van Speyk.

Yellows.—Goethe, Minerva.

I have never seen prettier Hyacinths than I have had this spring from bulbs ordered from you.—HENRY A. WISE, Richmond Co., S. C., April 27, 1914.

Those Named Hyacinths I got from you last year were the prettiest in town, greenhouses not excepted.—HENRY A. WISE, Richmond Co., S. C., October 6, 1914.

It affords me much pleasure to write you that the bulbs I bought from you last autumn gave most splendid results this past spring. The Exhibition Hyacinths were especially lovely.—MRS. L. R. MOSELEY, De Soto Co., La., June 23, 1914.

I want to tell you how lovely my Hyacinths are, the ones I got from you last fall. My customers are highly pleased.—CARRIE GAMBLE, Catawba Co., N. C., March 12, 1915.

My winter bulbs bought of you are beautiful.—MRS. M. B. KASH, Amherst Co., Va., February 25, 1915.

I got my bulbs from you last year and had the finest plants in town.—MRS. B. F. DAVIS, Burke Co., N. C., April 3, 1915.

My bulbs were perfect last year that you shipped me.—C. L. BORDEN, Mercer Co., W. Va., October 6, 1914.

Hyacinth Glasses

Hyacinths can be easily and successfully grown in water, single varieties being generally used. Glasses, assorted colors, 20 cts. each; \$1.75 per dozen. Cannot be sent by mail.



Wood's Exhibition Single Hyacinth growing in a glass.

Remember: If you want Flowers { In your house this winter, or { you must plant Bulbs this Fall
In your garden next spring,

SELECT LIST OF NAMED HYACINTHS

SECOND SIZE BULBS

These bulbs, while a little smaller in size than our Exhibition Hyacinths, will be found very satisfactory either for pots or outside. They are specially recommended for bedding, producing magnificent spikes, and are far superior to the ordinary Mixed Hyacinths. The varieties offered below bloom about the same time, and all the bulbs of any sort can be depended on to produce the same shade and grow to an equal height, so that in forming combinations contrasting colors can be selected with certainty, and the effect is greatly increased. Prices, all varieties: By mail, each 8 cts.; doz. 85 cts., postpaid. By express, doz., 75 cts.; 25 for \$1.25; 100 for \$4.75.

SINGLE WHITE.

Alba Superbissima.—Pure white.
 Albertine.—Pure white.
 Grandeur a Merveille.—Blush white.
 Grand Vedette.—Pure white.
 La Grandesse.—Pure white; large bell.
 L'Innocence.—Pure white.
 Mad. Van der Hoop.—Pure white; early.
 Snowball.—Pure white.

SINGLE RED AND PINK.

Garibaldi.—Carmine pink.
 Gigantea.—Light pink.
 Gertrude.—Dark pink.
 Robert Steiger.—Bright red.
 General Pelissier.—Deep crimson.
 Norma.—Flesh-colored pink.
 Lord Macaulay.—Carmine-pink.

SINGLE BLUE.

Baron von Thuyll.—Dark purple.
 Grand Maitre.—Deep porcelain-blue.
 Charles Dickens.—Light porcelain.
 Czar Peter.—Porcelain-blue.
 La Peyrouse.—Delicate lavender.
 Marie.—Rich purple; large truss.
 Queen of the Blues.—Light blue.

SINGLE YELLOW.

Ida.—Pure yellow.

Wood's Superior Hyacinths, in Separate Colors

Wood's Superior Hyacinths in separate colors can be sold at considerably less price than where it is necessary to keep and name each individual bulb separately. These bulbs are all good-sized flowering bulbs, much larger than the ordinary mixed Hyacinths and give excellent satisfaction for general forcing, for cut flowers, or outdoor garden blooming in beds or borders.

Six sold at dozen rates; 25 at 100 rates; 1,000 price on application.

SINGLE.

	By Mail, postpaid.		By Express.		
	Each.	Doz.	Each.	Doz.	100.
Red and Dark Red.....	\$0.06	\$0.60	\$0.05	\$0.50	\$3.00
Pink and Rosy.....	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.00
Pure White.....	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.00
White Shaded.....	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.00
Light Blue.....	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.00
Dark Blue.....	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.00
Yellow.....	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.00
Mixed—All colors.....	...	.60	...	.50	2.90

DOUBLE.

	By Mail, postpaid.		By Express.		
	Each.	Doz.	Each.	Doz.	100.
Red and Dark Red.....	\$0.06	\$0.60	\$0.05	\$0.50	\$3.25
Pink and Rosy.....	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.25
Pure White.....	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.25
White Shaded.....	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.25
Light Blue.....	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.25
Dark Blue.....	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.25
Yellow.....	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.25
Mixed—All colors.....	...	.60	...	.50	3.15

Miniature, or Dutch Roman Hyacinths

Excellent for growing in pots, pans or boxes, blooming freely and early. They may be planted close together in pots or pans, or in beds in the open ground. We offer choice named varieties as follows, viz.:

Grandeur a Merveille.—Blush white. Baron von Thuyll.—Dark blue.
 La Grandesse.—Pure white. Queen of the Blues.—Light blue.
 Gertrude.—Pink. Gen. Pelissier.—Red.

Prices: By mail, 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per dozen, postpaid. By express, dozen, 40 cts.; 25 for 70 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

Roman Hyacinths

The flowers, while smaller than those of the Dutch Hyacinths, are borne in much greater abundance, each producing about six graceful spikes of bloom, which makes it a most valuable sort for cutting. They can be forced very easily, and, if planted early and brought into the house at intervals of about two weeks, will yield a succession of blooms from Christmas to Easter. The Blue and Rose sorts flower about two weeks later than the White, and we especially recommend them with the White Italian for outdoor planting.

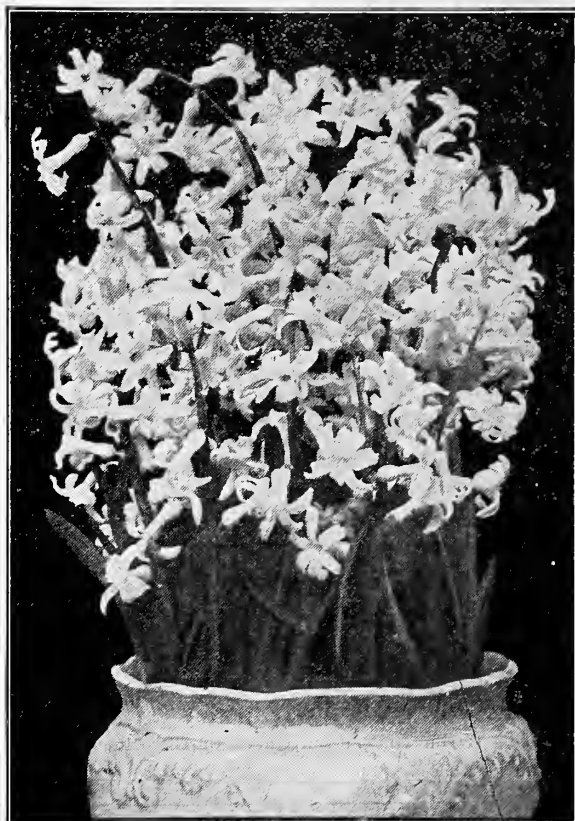
	By Mail, postpaid.		By Express.		
	Each.	Doz.	Each.	Doz.	100.
White Mammoth—13 to 15 centimeter..	\$0.08	\$0.80	\$0.07	\$0.70	\$5.50
White, Large—12 to 13 centimeter....	.07	.70	.06	.60	4.50
Rose, Pink.....	.06	.60	.05	.50	4.00
Blue, Light.....	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.75
White Italian, or Persian—Largest size bulbs for outdoor planting.....	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.50

WHITE ROMAN HYACINTHS

are the kind most largely used for cut flowers. They are the earliest to bloom and deliciously fragrant.

Grape Hyacinths

Beautiful little flowers for planting in masses either in shade or sun. Once planted where they can remain undisturbed, they multiply very rapidly. Also adapted for winter flowering in the house. Cultivate the same as Hyacinths. Blue, 15 cts. doz.; \$1.00 per 100, postpaid. White, 20 cts. per doz.; \$1.25 per 100, postpaid.



White Roman Hyacinths.

TULIPS THE MOST GORGEOUS AND SHOWY OF EARLY SPRING FLOWERS



Murillo Tulip.

Double Varieties

	Doz.	100.
Couronne d'Or (B 10). —Large, double, rich yellow, with small mixture of red; 4 inches in diameter. This is certainly one of the most attractive tulips in cultivation; each 7 cts.....	\$0.40	\$3.00
Duke of York (B 10). —White, blood-red center, 4 inches in diameter; each 5 cts.....	.25	1.50
Gloria Solis (A 9). —Rich bronze-crimson, with yellow edge; large; 3 for 10 cts.....	.30	1.75
Imperator Rubrorum (A 9). —Dark scarlet; large and double; each 5 cts.....	.40	3.00
La Candeur (B 8). —Pure white; good for bedding, forming a splendid contrast with Rex Rubrorum.....	.25	1.75
Murillo (B 8). —Magnificent blush white, shaded rose, the surest and best bloomer; 3 for 10 cts.....	.30	1.75
Rex Rubrorum (B 9). —Bright crimson-scarlet; splendid for bedding; 3 for 10 cts.....	.30	2.00
Rose Blanche (B 8). —New, white; very large; splendid for pots or bedding; 3 for 10 cts.....	.25	1.50
Rubra Maxima (B 8). —Dazzling carmine scarlet, lower half of outer petals flamed with green; 3 for 10 cts.....	.30	2.00
Salvator Rose (B 8). —Deep rosy-pink shaded with blush white; fine for bedding or forcing; 3 for 10 cts.....	.35	2.25
Tournesol (B 9). —Red, yellow edge; sweet scented; easily forced; showy tulip for bedding; 3 for 10 cts.....	.35	2.25
Yellow Rose (C 12). —Large golden yellow flower; late; cannot be forced; 3 for 10 cts.....	.25	1.50

Collection of Double Early Tulips

1 each of the above 12 named varieties, 12 bulbs.....	\$0.50
3 each of the above 12 named varieties, 36 bulbs.....	1.00
6 each of the above 12 named varieties, 72 bulbs.....	1.75
12 each of the above 12 named varieties, 144 bulbs.....	3.00

Tulips for Cut Flowers

Tulips make one of the best, brightest and most attractive and satisfactory flowers for the table that can be used. They will also last as long or longer than any cut flowers which are used for decorations. A bed of assorted Tulips used for this purpose will furnish a continuous feast for weeks during the early spring, when there are practically no other outdoor flowers in bloom.

Our collections embrace the best sorts, and we have indicated their earliness by letters. Those marked "A" are the earliest flowers; "B" next, etc. Height in inches is indicated by figures.

CULTURE OUT OF DOORS.

In preparing a bed for Tulips, care should be taken to have it so shaped that it will shed water, and the soil should be worked deep and made rich. Plant the bulbs from 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the stiffness of the soil, and from 4 to 6 inches each way. Treat the bed same as outdoor culture for Hyacinths, giving protection with a covering of leaves or coarse manure. Every year or two take bulbs up and replant, as they work themselves too deep to bloom well.

SELECT NAMED TULIPS (Single Varieties)

If sent by mail, add 5 cts. per doz., 25 cts. per 100, for postage.
Six sold at dozen rates, 25 at 100 rates. Price per 1,000 on application.

	Doz.	100.
Artus (B 7). —Fine bright red; excellent for bedding; 3 for 10 cts.....	\$0.25	\$1.25
Belle Alliance (B 9). —Beautiful dark scarlet, sweet scented; fine for forcing or bedding; 3 for 10 cts..	.40	2.25
Canary Bird (A 8). —Clear, rich, golden yellow; excellent for forcing or garden; 3 for 10 cts.....	.25	1.25
Chrysolora (B 9). —Pure yellow; large showy flower; one of the best of this color for bedding, retaining its color until the petals drop; 3 for 10 cts...	.25	1.25
Couleur Cardinal (C 10). —Large, bronze-scarlet; distinct and fine; each 5 cts.....	.40	2.25
Cottage Maid (B 9). —White, bordered with delicate pink. This variety is worthy of special mention, being a vigorous grower and one of the best sorts for bedding and forcing; 3 for 10 cts.....	.25	1.25
Crimson King (B 9). —Fine, showy, bright crimson; large flowers; good bedder; 3 for 10 cts.....	.25	1.50
Duchess of Parma (B 9). —Red, yellow border; extra large flowers; one of the most vigorous growers and best bedders in our list; 3 for 10 cts.....	.25	1.50
Duc Van Thol. —The earliest of all Tulips and very valuable for early forcing.		
Scarlet (A 7). —2 for 5 cts.....	.25	1.75
Red and Yellow (A 7). —2 for 5 cts.....	.25	1.50
White (A 7). —3 for 10 cts.....	.30	2.00
Rose (A 7). —3 for 10 cts.....	.30	2.00
Yellow (A 7). —3 for 10 cts.....	.35	2.00
Joost Van Vondel (B 10). —Glossy cherry-red and white; one of the best; each 5 cts.....	.35	2.00
Keizerkroon (B 10). —Deep crimson, with broad orange border; good for forcing; large and effective; 3 for 10 cts.....	.30	1.75
L'Immaculee (A 9). —Pure white; large flower; fine forer; 3 for 10 cts.....	.25	1.25
La Reine (A 8). —Good white, tinged rose; fine for pots; 3 for 10 cts.....	.25	1.50
Pottebakker, Scarlet (A 9). —Bright scarlet; large flower; 3 for 10 cts.....	.35	2.50
Pottebakker, White (A 9). —Pure white; large and showy; 3 for 10 cts.....	.35	2.25
Proserpine (A 8). —Rich carmine-rose; large and very effective; can be forced by Christmas; each 3 cts.	.50	3.50
Rosa Mundi (B 8). —Bright pink, feathered white; 3 for 10 cts.....	.25	1.25
Vermilion Brilliant (B 9). —Splendid, dazzling vermilion; extra fine for pots or massing in beds; very effective; each 5 cts.....	.50	3.50
Van der Neer (B 8). —Finest of Violets; 3 for 10 cts..	.40	3.00
Yellow Prince (B 9). —Large golden yellow; very showy; 3 for 10 cts.....	.25	1.50

Collection of Single Early Tulips

1 each of the above 24 grand named sorts, 24 bulbs.....	\$1.00
3 each of the above 24 grand named sorts, 72 bulbs.....	2.00
6 each of the above 24 grand named sorts, 144 bulbs.....	3.25
12 each of the above 24 grand named sorts, 288 bulbs.....	5.50

CHARGES PAID.

Single Unnamed Tulips for Bedding

These make a fine effect where a solid color is desired, and their cost is not so much as the named varieties. The following four kinds bloom together:

	Doz.	100.	1,000.
Wood's Special Mixed Pink.....	\$0.25	\$1.25	\$11.00
Wood's Special Mixed Red.....	.25	1.25	11.00
Wood's Special Mixed Yellow.....	.25	1.25	11.00
Wood's Special Mixed White.....	.25	1.20	10.00

GIANT DARWIN TULIPS

These gorgeous new late or May flowering Tulips are very stately and beautiful, producing immense flowers on tall sturdy stems attaining a height of from two to three feet, and bearing on long stems beautiful globular flowers of remarkably heavy texture in a large range of colors. They embrace almost every conceivable tint in rose heliotrope, claret, maroon, crimson and other rich and rare shades. Unsurpassed for bedding and for cutting.

The sorts offered below were selected out of a large collection as being the best and most distinct.

If to be sent by mail, add 5 cts. per doz.; 25 cts. per 100 for postage.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
Baron de la Tonnaye. —Carmine, pink shading to bluish; large flower, beautifully shaped; height, 24 inches.....	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$3.00
Clara Butt. —Delicate salmon pink, shaded rose; height, 20 inches.....	.06	.50	3.75
Dream. —Beautiful, delicate lilac; height, 26 inches..	.06	.60	4.00
Glow. —Brilliant glowing vermillion, blue center, margined white; height, 22 inches.....	.06	.50	4.00
Gretchen. —Outside of petals delicate bluish; inside soft rose; very pretty; height, 22 inches.....	.04	.30	2.00
Madam Krelage. —Purplish rose, margined with bluish pink, white base; very large flower; height, 23 inches.....	.06	.60	4.00
Pride of Haarlem. —Deep salmon rose, shaded scarlet; immense flowers; height, 26 inches.....	.06	.50	4.00
Mr. Farncombe Sanders. —Brilliant, scarlet, white center; height, 24 inches.....	.07	.60	4.00
The Sultan. —Rich, glossy maroon, almost black; height, 25 inches.....	.04	.30	2.00
White Queen. —White, slightly tinged with delicate pink; height, 24 inches.....	.05	.50	3.50

CHOICE MIXED TULIPS

If to be sent by mail, add 5 cts. per dozen, 25 cts. per 100 for postage.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED DOUBLE.—Composed entirely of named sorts, proper proportion of bright colors all blooming together; an unexcelled mixture; 20 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED SINGLE.—An extra fine mixture, composed entirely of named sorts of brightest colors blooming together; 20 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

PARROT TULIPS

The flowers of the Parrot Tulip are very peculiarly formed; the petals are all curiously slashed, while the colors are very brilliant and attractive. Chiefly used for outdoor planting and also desirable for baskets, etc. They will stand a little forcing late in the season. An excellent flower for cutting.

Fine Mixed Colors—20 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

The BERMUDA EASTER LILY

(*LILIAM HARRISII*)

The grandest forcing Lily in cultivation, bearing a profusion of bloom that is marvelous. The flowers are of purest waxy white, and each plant bears from five to fifteen blooms, according to size of the bulb. Very easy to grow, and by bringing to the light at different times a succession can be had from Christmas to Easter. A great favorite both for pots and garden culture.

Mammoth Bulbs.—For exhibition plants; 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per doz. By mail, \$4.00 per doz.

Large Bulbs (Eight to twelve flowers).—25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100. By mail, \$2.75 per doz.

Ordinary Bulbs (Five to eight flowers).—10 cts. each; 80 cts. per doz.; \$6.00 per 100. By mail, \$1.00 per doz.

LILIUM CANDIDUM

Annunciation, Madonna, or St. Joseph's Lily

An old favorite garden Lily, with snow-white fragrant blossoms. It is good for forcing and blooms in the open ground in May. **Mam. Bulbs**, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100. **Large Bulbs**, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$6.00 per 100. By mail, add 35 cts. per dozen for postage.

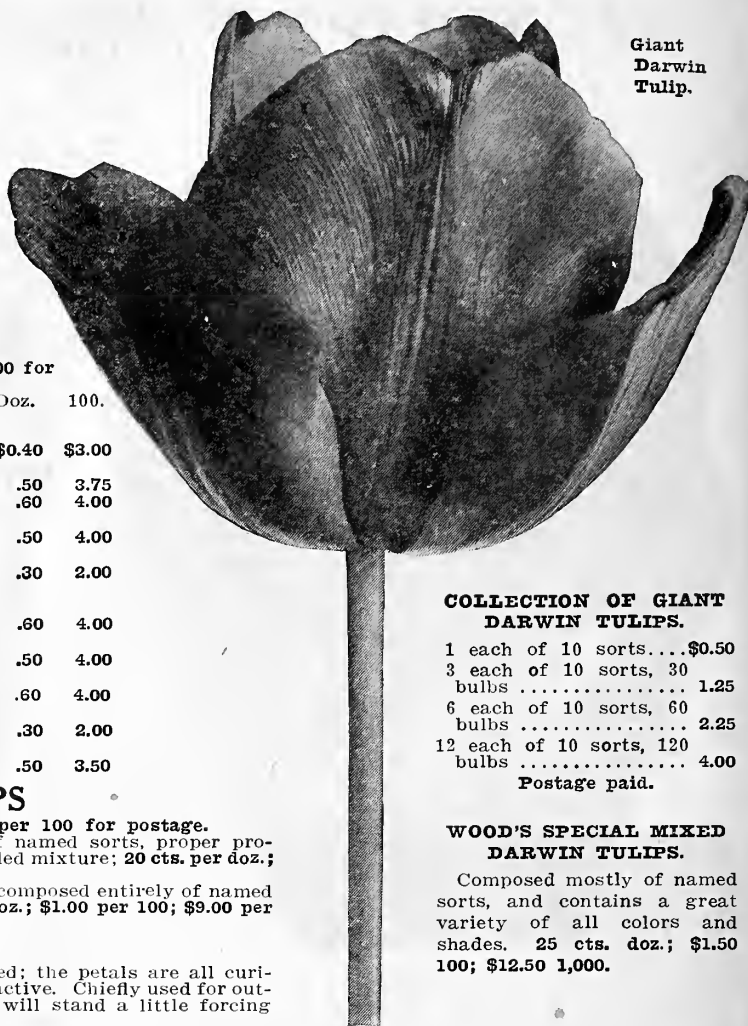
CALLA LILIES

Well-known house plants of great popularity. Of very easy culture, their one necessity being plenty of water. Our bulbs are large California dry roots, which are best for forcing, producing blooms much more abundantly than those usually grown in the house.

Mammoth Roots.—25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

First Size Roots.—15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Medium Size Roots.—10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.



Giant
Darwin
Tulip.

COLLECTION OF GIANT DARWIN TULIPS.

1 each of 10 sorts...	\$0.50
3 each of 10 sorts, 30 bulbs	1.25
6 each of 10 sorts, 60 bulbs	2.25
12 each of 10 sorts, 120 bulbs	4.00

Postage paid.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED DARWIN TULIPS.

Composed mostly of named sorts, and contains a great variety of all colors and shades. 25 cts. doz.; \$1.50 100; \$12.50 1,000.

BEAUTIFUL JAPAN LILIES

The stately grace, magnificent beauty of form and variety in color of lilies are unsurpassed by any of the class of hardy plants. They begin flowering in May, and the various species continue in uninterrupted succession until autumn. The bulbs increase year by year, and planted in clumps or set in beds 12 to 15 inches apart, soon multiply, forming masses of marvelous and exquisite flowers.

Culture Out of Doors.—Lilies can be planted in the garden, either in the fall or early spring, but fall planting is better. Select a partially-shaded situation and have the ground thoroughly spaded and enriched with well-rotted manure, and shape the beds so as to shed water. Plant the bulbs from 5 to 7 inches deep, placing under each a handful of sand for drainage. Protect the bed thoroughly when cold weather approaches with a heavy coating of leaves or coarse litter, as on this depends the success of lilies in the garden.

Ready November First.

Auratum.—The magnificent gold-banded Lily of Japan. The flowers are very large, sometimes 12 inches across, of purest white, thickly studded with maroon spots, while through the center of each petal runs a clear golden band. Blooms from June to October. **Extra large bulbs**, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen. By mail, \$2.50 per doz.

Speciosum album.—One of the most popular lilies grown, bearing large, pure white flowers of delicate beauty on strong stems. Excellent for pots or bedding. Blooms in August. Height, 2 to 4 feet; 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz. By mail, \$3.00 per dozen.

Speciosum rubrum.—Same habit as the Speciosum album. Color white, shaded with deep rose and spotted crimson. One of the most beautiful of all lilies; 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz. By mail, \$2.25 per doz.

Collection of one each of the above—3 beautiful Japan Lilies, 60 cts. by mail, postpaid.

NARCISSUS, DAFFODILS AND JONQUILS

Among early spring flowers these are in the front rank of popularity. Appearing just after winter, they animate our gardens with masses of gold and silver, while their fragrant blossoms in the home are invaluable for decorative purposes.

Culture in Pots.—Treatment same as for tulips in pots. The Polyanthus varieties are the earliest blooming and can be forced as easily as Roman Hyacinths.

Culture Out of Doors.—All varieties of Narcissus should be grown in clumps and patches in every suitable spot, and there is not a spot where grass will grow in which Narcissus will not succeed. In planting, be guided by the size of the bulb, allowing 4 to 5 inches between small sorts and 6 to 8 inches between large varieties. The bulbs will soon completely fill the space, forming a compact mass, and it is then their flowers are produced the most freely. Plant the bulbs about 3 inches deep, according to the size of the bulb. The Polyanthus varieties require slight protection.

Polyanthus, or Bunch-Flowered Narcissus

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

These are generally used for forcing and bear large clusters of delicately-scented flowers—white, orange, yellow, etc. They are of earliest culture, succeeding well inside or out. Protect with covering of manure or straw if planted outside.

Giant White.—Splendid for house blooming either in pots or bowls of water. For description and price see next page.

Rising Sun.—A new Yellow Narcissus, similar to the Giant White in its desirability for house blooming, both in pots and in gravel-filled water bowls. See next page. Doz. 100.

Paper White Grandiflora.—These are excellent for growing in water; larger flowers and clusters than Paper White. Planted any time in September, can easily be brought into flower by Christmas.....\$0.30 \$1.75

Grand Soliel d'Or.—Rich yellow, with orange cup; a splendid bloomer.....40 2.50

Gloriosa Superba.—Pure white, with rich orange cup..40 2.60

Double Roman.—Clusters of white, with double yellow centers. This should be largely used, as it rarely fails to bloom very freely.....30 2.00

Mixed Polyanthus.—A number of very fine varieties mixed together, producing very pleasing effects in pots or out of doors.....25 1.50

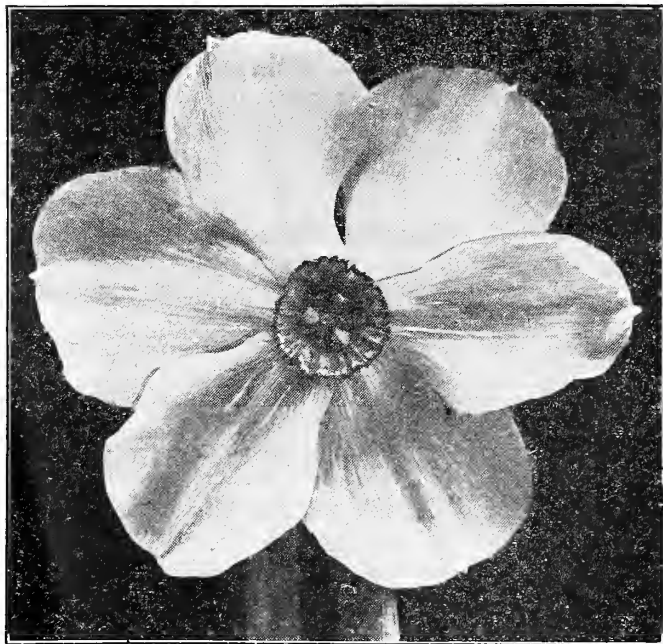
Jonquils

Old-fashioned yellow flowers of the Narcissus family, but smaller and shorter flowers.

Single Sweet-Scented.—Three for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Double Sweet-Scented.—Dozen, 35 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

Campanelle.—Large flowers; an excellent variety for forcing or outside planting; two for 5 cts.; dozen, 20 cts.; 100, \$1.00.



Poeticus Narcissus.

Double Flowering Narcissus

If by mail, add 8 cts. per dozen for postage.

	Doz.	100.
Alba Plena Odorata. —A double, pure white variety, with exquisitely scented flowers; excellent for outside planting; cannot be forced; 2 for 5 cts.....	\$0.20	\$1.00
Incomparabilis (Eggs and Bacon)—Full double flowers of rich yellow and orange; excellent for house and outside planting; 2 for 5 cts.....	.20	1.25
Von Sion. —Rich golden yellow, with double trumpet; one of the best forcing sorts and used in immense quantities by florists; an excellent garden sort, 3 for 10 cts.....	.30	2.00
Double Mixed. —All shades and colors.....	.20	1.00

Jonquils, or Single Trumpet Varieties

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

	Doz.	100.
Empress. —A magnificent large variety, pure white, with yellow trumpet, bold and erect, and the best of the two colored trumpets; each 6 cts....	\$0.40	\$2.50
Golden Emperor. —One of the finest Daffodils in cultivation. Flower of richest yellow; trumpet of immense size, the petals of the perianth measuring 3½ inches across; each 6 cts.....	.40	2.50
Golden Spur. —Splendid large, bold flowers of rich yellow color; excellent for pots or garden; early and free flowering; each 6 cts.....	.50	3.00
Cynosure. —Light yellow, with rich, broad, yellow cup. Beautiful large flowers, 3½ inches across; splendid for forcing or outside; 2 for 5 cts....	.20	1.25
Leedsii. —A very pretty pure white variety, with star-like flowers; it is free-blooming, fine for forcing or outside, and delicately scented; 2 for 5 cts.....	.20	1.25
Poeticus (Pheasant's Eye, or Poet's Narcissus).—Pure white flowers, with orange cup, edged with deep crimson. Beautiful for outside planting. Splendid cut flower. Owing to its great beauty, this variety has never failed to please; 3 for 5 cts.....	.15	.75
Princeps. —Deep golden yellow trumpet, with sulphur perianth; large, fine flowers. One of the finest winter-flowering varieties; very early; 3 for 10 cts.....	.25	1.25
Trumpet Major. —The standard single yellow Daffodil; deep golden yellow; splendid forcing sort and largely used for outside planting; 3 for 10 cts.....	.25	1.50
Single Mixed. —In all shades, varieties and colors. Made up of named sorts. Excellent for growing in masses for garden decoration and fine for cut flowers.....	.20	1.00



Golden Emperor Jonquil.

GIANT WHITE NARCISSUS

The Most satisfactory flower that can be grown in the house for Winter Blooming

They will bloom in water and rocks from six to eight weeks from time of planting, and are superior to Chinese Lilies or any other Narcissus for growing in water. The flowers are larger, more attractive in color and very fragrant. A very unique, simple and novel way to grow this variety of Narcissus is to place six or eight bulbs in a shallow glass or china bowl with water; support the bulbs with pebbles or gravel as you would the Chinese Lily, and place the bowl in the dark until the roots have started, when you should bring them to the light. The water requires changing occasionally to keep it pure. Planted any time in September or October, can be easily brought into flower by Christmas. Each, 5 cts.; doz., 60 cts.; 100, \$3.25, postage paid. By express, 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

Rising Sun Narcissus

This is a yellow Narcissus exactly like the Giant White, except the flowers are a rich yellow instead of white and a little later in blooming than the Giant Whites. Excellent for growing in water and rocks, and when grown this way will bloom in from eight to ten weeks from the time they are planted. Plant six or eight bulbs in a china or glass bowl and give the same treatment as Giant Whites. Our stock of these is limited, so we advise our customers to order early. Large bulbs, each 6 cts.; doz., 60 cts.; 100, \$3.50, postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

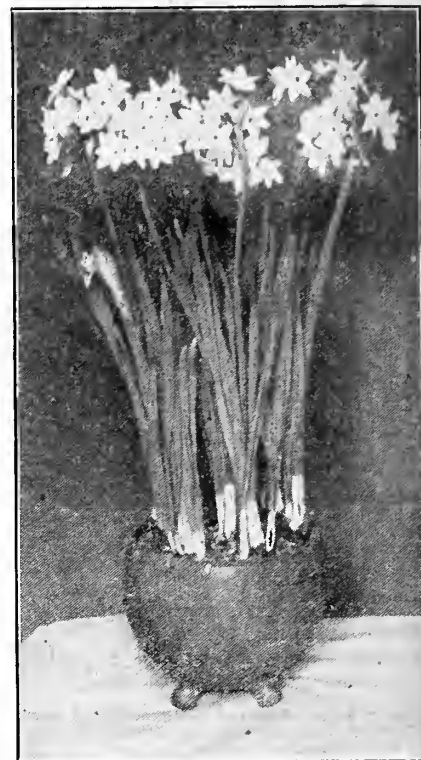
Chinese Sacred, or Oriental Narcissus

SPLENDID FOR HOUSE GROWING IN BOWLS OF WATER.

This variety is grown by the Chinese for celebrating their New Year festivals and as an emblem of good luck. It is one of the most satisfactory and easily forced of all bulbs, attaining such rapid growth and luxuriant development that you can almost see them grow. The bulbs are of immense size, each producing ten to fifteen flower stalks and bearing a profusion of large, delicately-scented blooms; white, with orange cup. They can be grown in pots of earth, but are more novel and ornamental in shallow bowls of water, pebbles or small shells being placed under and around the bulb to keep it from turning over when in flower. The water requires changing occasionally to keep it pure. The bulbs commence to grow in a few days, blooming in about six weeks. A dozen bulbs started at intervals will give a succession of flowers throughout the winter. Our stock is of the very best, carefully picked, largest-sized bulbs; inferior bulbs generally fail to flower. Price (true Chinese grown): By mail, each 15 cts.; 3 for 40 cts.; doz., \$1.25, postpaid. By express, each 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts.; doz., \$1.00.

Double Sacred Lily (Roman Narcissus)

To be grown in water and rocks the same as the Chinese Sacred Lily. The flowers are white, with double yellow center, and are free bloomers, early and very fragrant. Each, 5 cts.; doz., 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.



Giant White Narcissus
Growing in Fibre.

CROCUS

One of the earliest blooming spring flowers and very effective in lawns and borders. They show off very prettily when planted in the turf of a lawn. When planting in the lawn, make a small hole about 2 inches deep with a dibble or sharp-pointed stick, and then cover with a little extra soil. They can be planted in this way without disturbing the appearance of the lawn. For best effect they should be planted in little groups of three or four bulbs of different colors together. The effect in the spring is beautiful, and the Crocus will be through flowering before it is necessary to cut the grass with the lawn mower. After flowering, the cutting of the grass does not injure the bulbs, and they will reappear year after year, proving an ever-recurring delight in the early spring. They are also very useful to plant in hyacinth or tulip beds between the rows, thereby giving a succession of early flowers. Set the bulbs 2 inches deep and 2 or 3 inches apart, and plant as early in the fall as possible.

Named Large Flowering Crocus

Flowers much larger and borne in greater profusion than in mixed sorts. These bloom well in the house, planted 2 inches apart in shallow boxes of loamy soil. If by mail, add 20 cts. per 100; 5 cts. per dozen.

	Doz.	100.
Albion.—Fine dark purple.....	\$0.15	\$0.90
Mont Blanc.—Pure white.....	.15	.90
Sir Walter Scott.—Striped.....	.15	.90
Cloth of Gold.—Rich yellow.....	.15	.90
Mammoth Yellow.....	.20	1.00
Wood's Special Mixed; 1,000, \$7.50.....	.15	.80

Mixed Crocus

If by mail, add 15 cts. per 100; dozen sent free.

	Doz.	100.
Yellow.—Large.....	\$0.10	\$0.60
White.....	.10	.60
Blue and Purple.....	.10	.60
Striped.....	.10	.60
Mixed.—All colors.....	.10	.50



Crocus.

GIANT WHITE NARCISSUS—ADMIRER BY EVERYBODY

The Giant White Narcissus gotten from you in October when I was in Richmond are in full bloom now, and they are the finest and the prettiest I have ever seen, and are admired by everybody who sees them. I have planted the Giant Whites for a number of years and they always bloom about this time of year and are so pretty. Will want some more next fall.

MRS. P. H. LASH, Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 15, 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

The following list of bulbs includes varieties both for pots and outdoors. We give the following instructions as to planting, to which reference is made where special cultural instructions are not necessary.

Culture A, for Small Bulbs in Pots.—Plant six to eight bulbs in a 6-inch pot, placing them 1 to 2 inches apart, the top of the bulb to be just under the surface of the soil. Water well and keep in a dark, cool place about ten days; afterwards set in a sunny window.

Culture B, for Large Bulbs in Pots.—Plant one bulb in a 5 or 6-inch pot, potting so as to leave the top slightly protruding above the soil; treat same as "Culture A."

Culture C, for Small Bulbs Outdoors.—Set the bulbs 1 to 2 inches deep and 2 to 3 inches apart, covering lightly with soil.

Allium Grandiflorum

Splendid for winter flowering in the house. The flowers are pure white, borne in loose clusters, and are excellent for cutting. Height, 15 to 18 inches. Culture A. **3 for 10 cts.; doz., 20 cts.; 100, \$1.25.**

Amaryllis

We think Amaryllis should be very largely grown, as they rank among the most beautiful house flowers grown. They are as easily grown as hyacinths. Cultivate as per direction B, using 8-inch pots.

Johnsoni (Barbadoes Spice Lily).—This is the largest and best variety; rich crimson, with white band in center of each petal. They bloom early in the season, each spike bearing four to eight flowers, which are most beautiful. **Each, 30 cts.; doz., \$3.00.**

Belladonna.—An autumn-blooming variety of great beauty and fragrance. The spikes grow to 2 to 3 feet high; large clusters of beautiful silvery-white flowers, flushed and tipped with rose. **Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$1.75.**

Anemones

Attractive and ornamental plants, bearing large single and double flowers in spring and early summer. They should be very largely planted in beds. The effect and almost invariable free-blooming qualities of these will certainly give satisfaction. Various colors—white, blue, red, etc. Culture C. (See above.)

Single Mixed.—Doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Double Mixed.—Doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.75.

Bleeding Heart (Dielytra Spectabilis)

One of the most beautiful spring-flowering plants, bearing long racemes of beautiful pink and white heart-shaped blossoms. Perfectly hardy and easily grown. Culture same as for paeonies. **Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$1.75.** Ready middle of November.

Chionodoxa (Glory of the Snow)

Beautiful early spring flowering bulbs, producing flower-stalks bearing ten to fifteen lovely scilla-like flowers. Splendid for clumps or edgings, and blooming at the same time as snowdrops, form an excellent contrast if planted together. Perfectly hardy outdoors and fine for winter forcing. Culture A or C.

Luciliae.—Charming bright blue, with large white center; **two for 5 cts.; doz., 20 cts.; 100, \$1.25.**

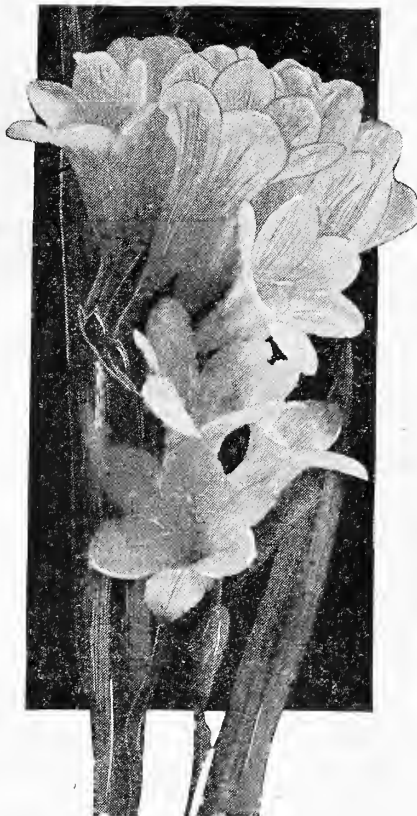
Gigantea.—Unusually large flowers of lovely lilac-blue, with white center; **two for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.**

Freesia Refracta Alba

One of the most charming bulbs known for winter flowering and cut flowers. The blooms are grown on long, graceful stems, and are white, delicately scented and very pretty. They force very easily, and can be readily brought into bloom by Christmas if desired, and by having a dozen or more pots started in a cold frame a succession of flowers may be had throughout the winter. Our stock is the very best, being large California-grown roots. Culture A.

Monster Bulbs.—Three for 10 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

Large Bulbs.—Three for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.



Freesia.

Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis

One of the finest winter-flowering bulbs grown. A single plant, well grown, will fill a six-inch pot, throwing up 50 to 70 stems, which bear an immense number of flowers of bright-buttercup yellow. They commence blooming in about six weeks, and continue in greatest profusion and uninterrupted for weeks. Extra large bulbs, **two for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.75.**

Various Oxalis—Ready in October

Pretty little plants for pots, hanging-baskets or rockeries. The foliage of itself is very ornamental, and the bright little blossoms are charming.

Culture.—Plant 6 to 12 bulbs in a pot, placing them about 3 inches below the soil. Water well and set in a warm, sunny window.

Prices of the following sorts: Two for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Bowell.—Vivid rosy crimson; large, handsome, thick foliage.

Rose.—Fine, large pink.

Versicolor.—Crimson and white; the earliest of all to flower, and continues flowering about two months.

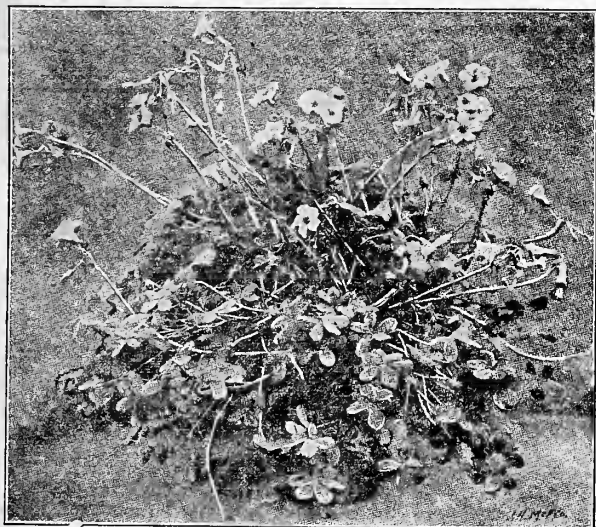
Multiflora Alba.—Pure white.

Mixed.—Three for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

How to Plant and Grow Bulbs

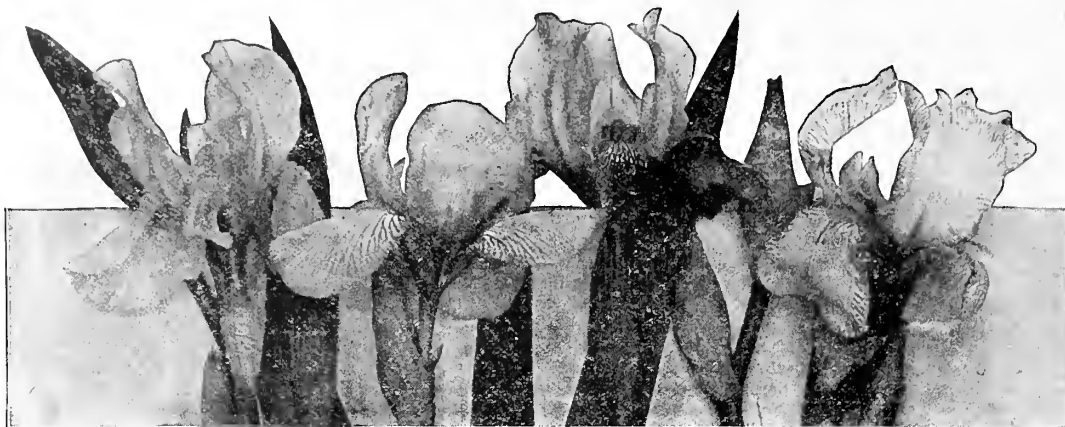
Culture Directions are given under the head of each different class of bulbs. These directions are the same as followed by our most successful flower growers, and the result of our own personal observations and experience. The best success may be expected from our bulbs, provided reasonable care and attention is given.

Time for Planting out-of-doors is from September 15th until about December 15th. Planting is sometimes done even two weeks later, if the ground can be worked; but in order to get a good selection, it is much better to order early in the season, and plant out about October 1st, as this will give the bulbs time to get well-rooted before freezing weather.



Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis.

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING



English Iris.

Iris (Fleur de Lis)

Fine, free-blooming bulbs for beds and borders. Colors vary from white and yellow to purple and black. When once established, continue to bloom each year.

English (Iris Anglica).—Large, handsome flowers, with rich blue, purple and lilac colors predominating. Height, 18 to 20 inches. Culture C. **Mixed colors, 2 for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.** Add 5 cts. per dozen if by mail.

Spanish (Iris Hispanica).—A beautiful small variety, often called the orchid Iris from its delicately-formed, beautiful flowers. Excellent for pots and outside. Colors, violet, yellow, blue, white, etc. Culture A or C. **Mixed varieties, 3 for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.**

Ixias

Charming little plants for pots, producing slender, graceful spikes of rich, varied and beautiful flowers. The center is always different from other parts of the flower, so that the blossoms opening in the sun's rays present a gorgeous display. Culture A. **Mixed colors, 3 for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.**

Lily-of-the-Valley

Beautiful, modest, bell-shaped flowers of pure, chaste white, borne in graceful racemes too well known to need description. They are highly prized for cutting, and can be forced readily in a 7 or 8-inch pot. We handle these in very large quantities, and our stock is the famous Berlin-grown, three years old, and can be depended upon to give the best results. Culture A or C.

Extra-Selected Pips.—Doz., 30 cts.; 100, \$1.75; by mail, 100, \$2.00. Ready about December 15.

Double Chinese Paeonies

Paeonies have always held an important place among hardy plants, and with the wonderful improvements made during recent years, have established themselves among the leaders for popular favor.

Ranunculus

A pleasing class of bulbs, succeeding remarkably well in pots or open ground. Vivid colors range through white and crimson to purple. Culture A or C.

Double Turban Mixed.—Paeony-formed flowers; three for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

Double French Mixed.—Vigorous growers, with immense flowers; three for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever, even in the most severe climate; are not troubled with insect pests or disease of any kind, and once planted take care of themselves, increasing in size and beauty each year.

The roots may be planted at any time during the fall or early spring, but for best results they should be set out in fall.

Strong Roots.—Colors, red, pink or white; each, 25 cts.; doz., \$2.50; postage, 5 cts. each, extra. Ready middle of November.

Scilla Siberica

One of the most beautiful hardy spring bulbs, producing a profusion of exquisite rich blue flowers. If grown in masses, their flowers fairly carpet the ground, and if grown with Crocus and Snowdrops, the effect is magnificent. Excellent also for pots. Culture A or C. **Three for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.15.**

Snow Drops

These graceful little plants are among the earliest spring flowers, often shooting up their delicate snowy-white blossoms before the snow is off the ground. They produce beautiful effects planted in masses or edgings, and can be used with Scilla, Chionodoxa or Crocus for contrast. All of these small bulbs show prettily nestling in the turf, coming up from year to year. They are also used for planting between the rows of hyacinths and tulip beds, blooming just as the larger bulbs are coming up, the foliage afterwards forming a carpet of delicate green, which adds greatly to the effect. Culture C.

Single.—Three for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

Double.—Two for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

Elwesi (Giant Snowdrop).—Two for 5 cts.; doz., 20 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Sparaxis

A class of bulbs having large, beautiful flowers of various bright colors—crimson, scarlet, white, etc.; mottled and striped in the most pleasing and diverse manner. They are excellent for pots or cold-frames, and succeed well outside with protection in cold weather. Culture A or C. **Mixed varieties, 2 for 5 cts.; doz., 20 cts.; 100, \$1.25.**

WOOD'S UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT

Garden Collection of Hardy Bulbs

For Spring Flowering Outdoors

This collection is made of the same choice bulbs offered in this catalog, and contains the best sorts for this purpose. The bulbs will bloom at different periods, and afford an endless display of beauty and grandeur from the earliest spring to commencement of summer. As prices are much lower than our regular rate, we can make no substitution.

PRICE OF FULL COLLECTION, \$5.00; HALF OF THIS COLLECTION, \$3.00.

Express or Freight Charges to be Paid by Purchaser.

24 Bedding Hyacinths. Red, white and blue.
18 Hyacinths. White, Italian and blue and rose Roman.
50 Wood's Special Mixed Single Tulips.
50 Wood's Special Mixed Double Tulips.
10 Keizerkroon Tulips.
10 Cottage-Maid Tulips.

24 Mixed Parrot Tulips.
12 Wood's Special Mixed Darwin Tulips.
12 Poeticus Narcissus.
12 Principis Narcissus.
12 Double Incomparabilis Narcissus.
60 Crocus. Named sorts; separate colors.
100 Crocus. Finest mixed colors.
12 Anemones. Single mixed.

12 Anemones. Double mixed.
12 Chionodoxa Lucilae. (Glory of the Snow.)
12 Spanish Iris. Mixed colors.
12 Scilla Siberica.
12 Sparaxis Tricolor. Mixed.
24 Snowdrops. Single.
4 Lilium Candidum.

PREPARED PLANT FIBRE

The best and most satisfactory way of growing Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus and all spring bulbs for house and table decoration. It is better than soil for bulbs and plants for indoor growing, and can be used in bowls, jardinières, fern dishes, etc., without drainage. By mail, postpaid, 25 cts. pkg.; 40 cts. half-peck; 75 cts. peck; \$1.25 half-bushel; \$2.25 bushel. By express, 20 cts. pkg.; 30 cts. half-peck; 50 cts. peck; 85 cts. half-bushel; \$1.50 bushel.

HARDY FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

The planting of flowering and ornamental shrubs is increasing to a wonderful extent, as they give more real lasting satisfaction than any other form of decorative plants. After they are once planted, they increase in growth, size and beauty each year, and require very little attention.

October and November is the best time for setting out these Hardy and Ornamental Shrubs; they can also be set out early in the spring. In planting out they should be set out a little deeper than the marks show they were originally set in the nursery rows. Thoroughly well rotted manure should be incorporated with the soil at the time of planting, or in the absence of well rotted manure an application of ground bone should be given for the best growth and results.

Barberry COMMON or EUROPEAN (*Berberis vulgaris*).—A handsome deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May and June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit. 2 to 2½ feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

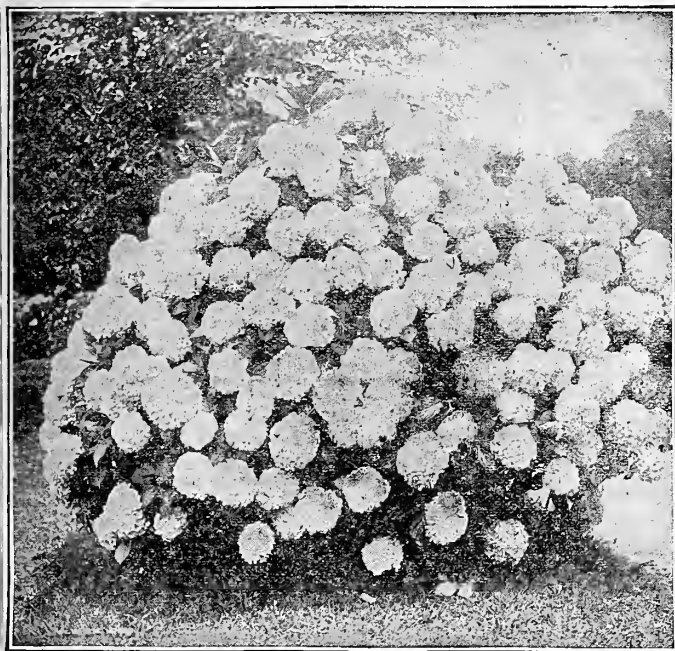
PURPLE LEAVED (*Berberis var. Purpurea*).—An interesting shrub, growing 3 to 5 feet high, with violet-purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful, very effective in groups and masses or planted by itself. 2½ to 3 feet, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each.

JAPANESE (*Berberis Thunbergii*).—Where a good dwarf, bushy hedge is desired, there is no shrub to compare with this. The attractive foliage, which takes on such a bright red fall coloring, and during the winter the scarlet berries, all help to make it very ornamental. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

European Burning Bush (*Euonymus Europeus*).—Grows 5 to 6 feet in height. The seeds of this, light yellow in color, are quite ornamental. 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia*).—A handsome, free-flowering shrub, which blooms throughout the summer, producing great masses of beautifully-fringed flowers. In Northern States the plants should be lifted in the fall and kept in a cellar.

INDICA.—Delicate, soft pink. 50 cts. each.



Hydrangea.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora Produces in July pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads. 2 to 2½ feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Deutzia DOUBLE WHITE (*D. Crenata fl. pl. Alba*).—Flowers pure white, double; produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall-growing variety. 5 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

DOUBLE PINK—25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

DWARF WHITE (*Gracilis*).—Flowers pure white; bell-shaped; quite dwarf. Blooms early in April. 12 inches. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER.—Double white, back of petals pink, large panicles; blooms middle of April. 5 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Cydonia var. Umbellifera Flowers brilliant, rosy-red, succeeded by large showy fruit; forms a fine shrub 2½ feet. 25 cts. each.

False Indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*).—A strong-growing shrub, 6 to 7 feet high, with finger-like spikes of indigo-colored flowers, three or more spikes to a cluster. Blooms early in June. 25 cts. each.

Forsythia GOLDEN BELL, FORTUNE'S (*Forsythia fortunei*).—Tall, but the branches bend, making a most graceful effect, especially in early spring, when full of yellow blossoms. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

GOLDEN BELL DROOPING (*Forsythia suspensa*).—Graceful drooping form, highly effective to plant on banks or where the slender branches can trail their full length. Blooms in profusion. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

DARK GREEN (*Forsythia viridissima*).—More shrub-like in growth than other Forsythias. Dark rich foliage, and a very profuse bloomer. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Gold Flower (*Hypericum moserianum*).—Beautiful golden yellow flowers, with crimson stamens. Dwarf habit. One of the best, strong, bushy plants. 2 feet high. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Honeysuckle RED BUSH (*Chamaecerasus rubra grandiflora*).—Graceful shrub with dark green foliage. Red flowers in May and June, followed by blood-red fruit. 25 cts. each.

PINK BUSH (*Chamaecerasus rosea grandiflora*).—Same as the *rubra grandiflora* except that the flowers are large and pink with the lobes bordered with lighter pink. 25 cts. each.

High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*).—Tall shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers single white, produced in flat clusters in late spring. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Scarlet Japan Quince (*Cydonia Japonica*).—Has bright scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring. One of the best hardy shrubs. 2½ feet. 25 cts. each.

Lilac or Syringa RUBRA DE MARLEY.—Purplish red; free flowering. 2 to 2½ feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

WHITE LILAC (*Syringa alba*).—Cream-colored flowers. 2½ feet. 25 cts. each.

PURPLE LILAC (*Syringa vulgaris*).—The standard common purple lilac; very fragrant and one of the best. 2½ feet. 25 cts. each.

PRESIDENT GREY.—Magnificent panicles of large double blue flowers. 35 cts. each.

SOUVENIR DE LOUIS SPAETH.—Very large flowers, of a deep purplish-red in immense, compact trusses. 35 cts. each.

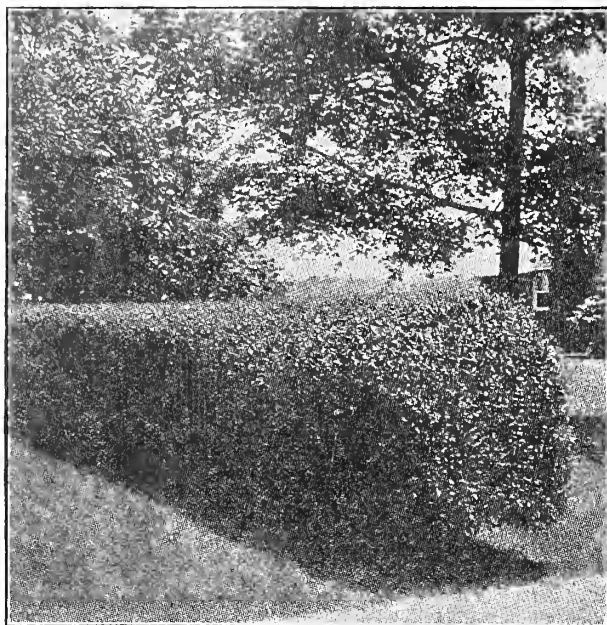
Mock Orange Syringa (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*).—The flowers of this are much larger than the others, and showy. Develops into a bushy specimen. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Sweet Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*).—Grows 5 to 6 feet in height. The real old-fashioned form, with its pretty white blossoms and yellow stamens. 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Olive Tree or Japan Oleaster (*Elaeagnus edulis*).—Gumi fruit of the Japanese. A low-growing ornamental shrub, which produces in early May enormous quantities of fruit, which is one-third of an inch in length, oblong, bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This plant is not sufficiently appreciated, and should be more extensively cultivated, as the fruit is very ornamental and makes an excellent jelly or marmalade; the flavor is sharp, pungent and rather agreeable. Foliage light green, silvery beneath. Produces very fragrant flower April 1st. Plant perfectly hardy and grows in almost any situation. 4 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

All Orders for Nursery Stock are Shipped Direct from Our KENBROOK FARM

Kindly bear this in mind in ordering, as they cannot be forwarded with orders for seeds, these being filled direct from our stores or warehouse.



California Privet.

Privet CALIFORNIA.—A rapid grower, and thrives on all soils and makes a magnificent hedge or screen. Foliage is dark, glossy green, and is evergreen until late in winter. It has an erect habit of growth. One year, 10 to 18 inches, \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000. 18 to 24 inches, \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

AMORR RIVER, NORTH.—12 to 18 inches. \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.

IBOTA (Japanese).—A handsome evergreen shrub of dense and symmetrical outline. Native of Japan. Leaves thick, dark lustrous green, often with a reddish margin and midrib. Flowers creamy white, disposed in loose panicles. The berries are bluish black with a bloom. Specimen plant 3 to 4 feet. 35 cts. each; 18 to 24 inches, \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000; 24 to 30 inches, well branched, \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1,000.

Rosa RUGOSA.—Japanese roses. How beautiful are the single roses of this grand species, often 3 inches in diameter, and the large scarlet rose hips which follow late. The thick glossy-green foliage always looks well. Red variety. About 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Red-fruited or Indian Currant (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*).—Sometimes called "Coral Berry." A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, fruit and flowers small; fruit purple; hangs all winter. 3 to 4 feet. 30 cts. each.

SHADE TREES

American White Ash (*Fraxinus alba Americana*).—Well suited for sidewalk or lawn plantings. Grow to large, open proportions. Distinguished from the Green Ash by the light color of under side of leaf. 7 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each; 7 to 9 feet, 75 cts. each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each.

Yellow Birch (*Betula lutea*).—Yellow bark and large leaves identify this birch. A rapid growth. 7 to 8 feet, 75 cts. each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each.

Oriental Plane, Sycamore or Buttonwood (*Platanus orientalis*).—A superb tree of gigantic proportions, extensively used in Europe for park, street and avenue planting, and is a favorite in this country. Dense foliage of a bright green color. The bark peels off the trunk and branches in autumn, leaving the whole tree of a creamy white color all through the winter. As a shade tree, this cannot be excelled. 7 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each.

Bolles Poplar (*Populus Bolleana*).—A very compact, upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar, with leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath. A splendid tree. 6 to 8 feet, 25 cts. each; 8 to 10 feet, 40 cts. each; 10 to 12 feet, 75 cts. each; 12 to 14 feet, \$1.00 each.

Althea ROSE OF SHARON.—The Altheas are among the most valuable of our tall hardy shrubs on account of their late season of blooming, which is from August to October, a period when few shrubs are in flower. We offer the following, viz.:

ALBA LUTEOLA FL.—Double white, with yellowish center.

ARDENS.—Double violet pink.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT.—Double dark red.

COELESTIS.—Simple Blue.

JEANNE D'ARC.—Double white.

PURPUREA FOL. VAR.—Deep red. Variegated leaves.

All of the above, 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each.

Spiraea THUNBERGII.—Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow light green, changing to bright orange, and red in fall; flowers small and white, and appear early in March, lasting three weeks. A beautiful variety for dwarf or low-growing hedge. 3 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

VAN HOUTTEI.—Grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. One of the very finest Spiraeas. In May, before the leaves appear, all the branches are clustered to their full extent with single flowers, which produce a charming effect. 3½ to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

ANTHONY WATERER.—The finest of the dwarf Spiraeas and a grand acquisition. It excels all other Spiraeas in brilliancy of color, a purple-crimson, and is the most profuse and persistent bloomer of them all, bearing continuously large, flat clusters of bloom throughout the summer and autumn. 18 inches. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

REEVES SINGLE (*Reevesiana*).—Produces large clusters of single white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A desirable early spring bloomer. 3½ to 4 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

REEVES DOUBLE (*Reevesiana flore pleno*).—With large, round clusters of double white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A most desirable early spring bloomer. Commences to bloom latter part of March and continues for several weeks. One of the best. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

St. Peter's Wort or Waxberry (*Symphoricarpos alba*).—A well-known shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter. 3 feet. 30 cts. each.

Snowball (*Viburnum opulis sterilis*).—Produces large globose clusters of white flowers in April. An old favorite. 2½ to 3 feet. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*).—A large shrub, 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, produced in large cymes in April. Berries bright red, changing to black. 2 to 3 feet. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Weigela ROSEA.—Large and rather coarse deep pink or magenta flowers in great masses during June. 2½ to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

AMABILIS.—Grows to the height of 4 or 5 feet. A showy pink-flowered form, making a vigorous growth. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CANDIDA.—Pure white flowers of large size. Blooms all summer and autumn. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

EVA RATHKE.—Very distinct in color of flower from other Weigelas, a remarkably free bloomer, and a vigorous, erect grower. The flowers are of a rich deep crimson, and are produced in great abundance continuously throughout the summer and autumn. About 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Yellow-flowered or Missouri Currant (*Ribes aureum*).—Bright green foliage, beautifully tinted in autumn; fragrant yellow flowers in May, followed by dark brown fruit. 3 to 4 feet. 30 cts. each.

Magnolia Soulangeana—The largest of the Chinese varieties. Flowers white, with purple at base of petals. Blooms in profusion. 3 to 4 feet. \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*).—A magnificent rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish green, tulip-shaped. Valuable as an ornamental tree for street and lawn planting. Also for lumber. 7 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen; 10 to 12 feet, 75 cts. each.

European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*).—A fine tree, dense and regular; covered all summer with great clusters of scarlet berries. 6 to 7 feet, 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Purple Birch (*Betula var. purpurea*).—Quite a rare, distinct kind, having purple foliage and purplish-white bark. 7 to 8 feet, \$1.25 each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each.

HARDY FLOWERING VINES

Bitter-Sweet (*Celastrus scandens*).—A native climbing plant of great growth with attractive light-green foliage and yellow flowers during June, which are followed in the autumn with bright orange fruit. 30 cts. each.

Boston Ivy, Japanese Creeper (*Ampelopsis veitchii*).—Rapid-growing, deciduous vine. Handsome green foliage, assuming charming sun-tints in the fall. Perfectly hardy and the most popular of all vines. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Ampelopsis (*Quinquefolia*).—A American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper. Rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees; affords shade quickly. 35 cts. each; 10 for \$2.50; 100 for \$15.00.

English or Irish Ivy (*Hedera Hibernica*).—This well-known favorite is useful for covering walls and in rock gardening. Owing to its handsome, evergreen, glossy foliage, it is much used for covering graves, particularly in shaded situations, where grass will not grow. Field-grown plants. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Euonymus Radicans Very hardy, dense-growing, trailing vine; has dull green leaves with whitish veins. Grows rapidly if planted in reasonably rich ground; also useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is self-clinging. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Monthly Fragrant or Dutch Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Belgica*).—Blooms all summer, white and yellow, very fragrant flowers. 35 cts. each.

Chinese Evergreen Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Sinensis*).—Red, yellow, and white variegated flowers; very fragrant. 35 cts. each.

Naked-Flowered Jessamine (*Jessamine nudiflorum*).—A graceful, healthy climbing shrub, with dark green leaves. Flowers bright yellow, which are produced very early in the year. 25 cts. each; ten for \$2.00.

Clematis Montana Grandiflora Of stronger growth than any other Clematis, and succeeds under the most adverse conditions, and is perfectly hardy. Its flowers, which resemble the Anemone or Wind-flower, are snow-white, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, and frequently begin to expand as early as the last week in April, continuing well through May, and are produced in such masses as to completely hide the plant. The best of the early spring-flowering climbers, of which there are but few. 25 cts. each.



Wistaria CHINESE, BLUE (*Wistaria Sinesis*).—A flowering vine of extremely vigorous growth, which attains a great height if given support. The beautiful flowers of soft, dainty lavender-blue color are produced in pendulous racemes a foot or more long, in May, before the leaves expand. They are produced in such great numbers as to form a bank of bloom. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Wistaria Sinensis fl. alba Of similar habit to *Senensis* with pure white flowers. 40 cts. each.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Oregon Barberry (*Mahonia Aquifolia*).—Medium size, with purplish shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May succeeded by bluish berries. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Cypress PLUME-LIKE JAPANESE (*Retinospora plumosa*).—A beautiful, strong-growing evergreen tree, with abundant soft deep green foliage. 2½ to 3 feet, 60 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA.—Erect, dense, pyramidal habit, with soft, dark green foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each.

White Spruce (*Abies Alba*).—A native tree of medium size of pyramidal form. Foliage silver gray, bark light colored. Very hardy and valuable. 1 foot, 50 cts.; 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each; 2 to 2½ feet, \$1.00 each.

Thuja (var. *globosa*).—Globe-headed Arbor Vitae. D. Forms a dense, round shrub. Very desirable. 18 inches. 75 cts. each.

Hemlock (*Abies Canadensis*).—One of the most graceful and beautiful, and withal one of the hardiest of evergreen trees. 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each; 2½ to 3 feet, 75 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each.

Japanese Burning Bush (*Euonymus Japonicus*).—Very useful and decorative evergreen shrub, dark green, shiny leaves. Decorative in pots or tubs. 18 inches to 2 feet. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

American or Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia Latifolia*).—Sometimes called Calico Bush. A beautiful native evergreen shrub with shining foliage and dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers in spring. Requires same treatment as the *Rhododendron*. 2 to 2½ feet. \$1.25 each.

HARDY PHLOX

Miss Lingard A grand white phlox; lilac eye; large individual florets. Blooms earlier and stays in bloom longer than other sorts. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Coquelicot A fine pure scarlet phlox with a crimson eye. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Jeanne d'Arc Pure white, late flowering. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Professor Schliemann Rose, with carmine eye. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Hardy Phlox Assorted colors. 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Red-Hot Poker, Flame Flower, or Torch Lily (*Uvaria Grandiflora*).—The old-fashioned late-flowering sort; spikes 3 to 5 feet high, flowers rich ochre-red. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Gypsophila (*Baby's Breath*) *Paniculata*.—A beautiful old-fashioned plant. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Special Collections of Hardy Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs

As a special inducement to our customers to plant more generally of these splendid attractive and decorative plants, we make the following special offers:

COLLECTION NO. 1.—For \$1.00 we will send five choice flowering and ornamental shrubs, in different colors and flowering at different times throughout the year; our own selection of varieties.

COLLECTION NO. 2.—For \$2.00 we will send ten choice flowering and ornamental shrubs, in different colors and flowering at different times throughout the year; our own selection of varieties.

COLLECTION NO. 3.—For \$5.00 we will send thirty choice flowering and ornamental shrubs, in different colors and blooming at different times throughout the year, from March until September; our own selection.

The planting of flowering and ornamental shrubs is one of the best and most economical plans of beautifying and improving the surroundings of the home. These shrubs continue to grow and improve in attractiveness and beauty each successive year, without the constant outlay of money, as is necessary where annual flowering plants are set out, and we recommend to our customers the desirability of planting more extensively of these attractive and desirable plants in their lawns and gardens.

HARDY ROSES STRONG VIGOROUS OUTDOOR GROWN PLANTS

Orders for Roses and Nursery Stock are shipped direct from our Kenbrook Farm, and cannot be shipped with orders for Seeds

We can ship these Roses at any time during November or December, or in open weather in January, February or March. The earlier they are set out, however, the better. When set out, they should be planted about an inch deeper than the roots show they were originally grown. A light protection of litter or coarse manure for the roots, after setting out, is advisable, not so much for protection as to encourage the best root-growth and development during the winter.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

- Alf Colomb.**—Cherry-crimson; large globular flowers; erect grower; free bloomer.
- Gen'l Jacqueminot.**—Bright, shining crimson; rich, velvety and fragrant.
- Giant of Battles.**—Rich red; very large, good form and substance.
- Prince Camille de Rohan.**—Deep velvety-crimson color; passing to intense maroon, and shaded black; large, handsome and fragrant.
- Magna Charta.**—Extra large, full flowers of unusual depth; sweet and of fine form; bright rosy-pink in color; one of the hardiest and best bloomers.
- Anna de Diesbach.**—(Glory of Paris).—A lovely shell-pink; long-pointed buds, very large petals and large, finely formed, compact flowers, very full and double; sweetly fragrant. A vigorous grower and bloomer.
- Paul Neyron.**—The largest of all Rose blooms; bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; very double and full; finely scented; blooms first season and all summer. Grows to a great height in a single season and stems are almost thornless.
- Gloire Lyonnaise.**—Creamy-white; the nearest yellow Hybrid Perpetual Rose, and a grand one.

Everblooming Tea Roses

- Balduin (Helen Gould).**—Warm, rosy-crimson; long beautiful buds.
- Bougere.**—Peach-pink; delicately shaded deep; double flowers.
- Killarney.**—(The Irish Beauty).—Brilliant, sparkling pink; large pointed buds; semi-full flowers of great beauty.
- Marie Van Houtte.**—Rich creamy-white, full, sweetly scented.
- Maman Cochet.**—Rich rosy-pink; exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom and very fragrant; long stems.
- White Maman Cochet.**—Pure white and waxy, taking on a pink flush; large and beautiful in bud and bloom.
- Marie Lambert (Snowflake).**—Pure white, fine grower and bloomer; excellent for nursery.
- Madam Lombard.**—Buds of deep rose, passing to salmon-pink; very fragrant and free.
- Mrs. Benj. E. Cant.**—Bright, clear rose-pink; a good bedding rose; very free grower and bloomer.
- Safrano.**—Bright saffron yellow, the best of its color; good buds and fine-shaped flowers; vigorous and fragrant.
- Rhea Reid.**—Large as American Beauty (one of its parents), double as Bridesmaid, fragrant as La France, continues as the Bride, and red as Richmond in winter.
- Papa Gontier.**—Dark crimson, passing to a glowing crimson; large buds and deep, open, semi-full flowers; a constant bloomer.
- Wellesley.**—Bright, clear, salmon-rose, reverse of petals silvery-rose; vigorous, healthy and free.
- William E. Smith.**—Creamy-white with shadings of pink; beautiful in form and colors; glossy foliage; long, stiff stems; vigorous in growth; a superb summer bedder.
- Gruss an Teplitz.**—Hardy in all sections; grows freely to a height of four to five feet; vivid, dazzling, fiery crimson; sweetly fragrant; produces a mass of gorgeous blooms on long stems.
- Duchesse de Brabant.**—Large, full, beautiful in bud and bloom; highly fragrant; soft, light rose, with heavy shading of amber-salmon.
- Antoine Rivoire.**—Creamy-white, delicately tinted with pink; extra large petals, making a bloom of decidedly distinct and beautiful form; full and double.
- Madame Valere Beaumez.**—Rosy white with golden center, exquisitely beautiful. Large size, full form, well rounded, on heavy upright canes; dark green foliage.
- Perle des Jardins.**—Clear golden-yellow of a rich and beautiful shade; flowers large, globular in form and of great depth; richly perfumed.
- Etoile de Lyon.**—Deep, golden-yellow; a healthy, vigorous grower, blooming freely early and late; full, deep and rich flowers, very sweet.

Mademoiselle Franzisca Krueger.—A vigorous grower and constant bloomer for out of doors; large blooms of deep, coppery-yellow, tinged with pink.

Mademoiselle Helene Cambier.—Beautiful orange-yellow, shading to almost white at outer edges; strongly fragrant.

Clothilde Soupert.—A remarkably free-blooming Rose for bedding; very double; white, shading to deep pink at center, deliciously fragrant.

Eugene Boulet.—Deep crimson red, full and globular; blooms with extraordinary freedom and branches vigorously with bronze-green foliage. An ideal bedding Rose of splendid parentage.

Madame Jules Grolez.—Bright China Rose; large, full and perfect form; splendid for bedding and massing.

Souvenir de President Carnot.—Superb in shape and exquisite in color. Long, beautifully pointed buds, developing into large, full and double flowers with thick, heavy, shell-like petals. Delicate flush-white.

Bessie Brown.—Of a distinct type in shape and color. Erect stems; full, deep blooms with enormous petals; white, flushed with pink.

Rambler and Climbing Roses

Crimson Rambler.—Vivid, crimson mass of blooms that are beautiful till late in the season; a rapid producer, growing from ten to twenty feet in one season. Perfectly hardy.

Lady Gay.—Cherry-pink fading to soft white; flowers in large loose trusses; a perfectly hardy climber.

Dorothy Perkins.—Shell-pink that holds for a long time, fading finally to a deep rose; very sweet; hardy.

Flower of Fairfield.—(Everblooming Crimson Rambler.) Brilliant crimson, base of petals white; flowers perpetually and profusely in brilliant clusters from early summer until frost.

Marechal Niel.—Climbs to a great height and yields beautiful golden-yellow buds and blooms in rich profusion, with a fragrance peculiar to the Marechal Niel alone. A special favorite in the South, where it attains the greatest perfection, while its buds are worn the world over. The finest of all yellow climbers. Not hardy in this section.

Mary Washington.—Pure white flowers of medium size, blooming profusely in large clusters throughout the summer, a strong grower; slight musk fragrance.

Philadelphia Crimson Rambler.—Deep rich crimson, brighter than Crimson Rambler; large, full and lasting flowers in panicles; very vigorous and productive; entirely free from mildew.

Reine Marie Henriette.—Rich, brilliant crimson; fine in bud with large, full, finely formed flowers; a sturdy climber and ever-blooming. Specially thrifty in the South.

Solfatare.—Clear, sulphur-yellow; full and double, blooming in clusters; a vigorous climber.

Tausendschoen.—Varying shades of delicately flushed white to deep pink in bright clusters that almost cover the foliage, a hardy climber with a few thorns.

Veilchenblau.—Opens reddish lilac, changing to amethyst and steel blue; immense panicles of blooms; very nearly a blue rose. A recent introduction.

White Rambler.—Pure white flowers in great clusters

Yellow Rambler.—Double, golden-yellow flowers in large clusters.

Baby Ramblers

Baby Rambler.—Dwarf and bushy, but of climbing type, and otherwise resembles Crimson Rambler. Blooms all summer.

Maman Levavasseur.—A prolific producer of pure pink flowers, with all of the good qualities of Crimson Baby Rambler.

Madame Norbert Levavasseur.—The Crimson Rambler in dwarf form, with the same clear, brilliant, ruby-red color. Hardy and healthy everywhere, attaining a height of twenty inches, and blooming in profuse clusters until frost, and throughout winter if taken indoors.

Catherine Zeimet, or White Baby Rambler.—This is surely a beauty and a great addition to the Baby Ramblers. Grows to a height of 20 inches and produces double pure white flowers in abundance. Very fragrant.

Price of all varieties (customer's selection) 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

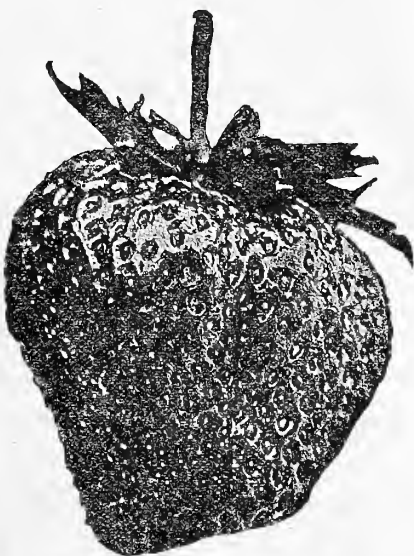
Strawberry Plants for fall planting are best set out early in October, after we have had good rains. Set out at this time, they get well rooted and make good growth during the fall and winter, and will yield a fair picking of fruit next spring and a full crop the season afterwards. Book your orders for shipment early in October.

Special leaflet giving information about Strawberry culture mailed on request.

Varieties marked "S" are staminate and will produce fruit without other sorts planted with them; those marked "P" are pistillate and will not produce fruit unless some "S" sort is planted with them. We suggest two rows of "P" variety to one of "S."

Shipments of Strawberry Plants are made direct from our Kenbrook Farm.

Red Bird (P).—A new strawberry of Southern origin, extra early in maturity and remarkably productive. Berries medium in size, firm, of bright red color and attractive appearance, and stand shipping well. The Red Bird is a pistillate variety, and consequently requires rows of other varieties to be planted through it in order to fertilize it properly. For this purpose, early-blooming varieties like the Excelsior or Improved Lady Thompson should be used. As is well known, the pistillate varieties are usually considered healthier and more resistant to the strawberry weevil, which sometimes affects the productiveness of this crop. **Price, by express, per 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.**



Virginia (P).—A new variety which originated in this State. Very early, being within a day or two of the Excelsior. Productive and of uniform size for an extra early variety. Bright red color, makes an attractive appearance, both on vines and after it is picked. **Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 60 cts.; \$3.50 per 1,000.**

Excelsior (S).—Extra early, ripening several days ahead of any other kind on our list. The fruit is of excellent quality, very firm; color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, attractive and salable. So far as tested, it has done well everywhere. In addition to its value as a market or shipping berry, it is also valuable for the home garden, both on account of its extreme earliness, attractive deep red color and excellent table and preserving qualities. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.**

Improved Lady Thompson (S).—For shipping and home market this is really one of the best and most profitable berries, and it seems to improve year by year. It is early to ripen, commencing to ripen directly after Excelsior. Makes a large-sized berry and is very productive. Is robust and vigorous-growing, and will stand adverse conditions both of weather and cultivation better than any other kind. At the same time it gives the very best returns from high manuring and good cultivation. It has, beyond all question, proven itself entitled to the name of "The Standard Early Market Berry." **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; per 1,000, \$3.50.**

Tip Top (P).—Similar to the Bubach, but superior to that variety in plant growth and fruit, and very much more productive. Imperfect bloomer, and must be planted near-staminate variety. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Tennessee Prolific (S).—A good shipping and market variety, desirable to plant with most pistillate varieties. **Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 60 cts.; per 1,000, \$3.50.**

Bethel (S).—Large, sweet, dark-colored berry, in shape similar to the Gandy. This berry comes about midseason, is an unusually good table berry. **60 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.**

Florella (S).—It is excellent to pollinize Tip Top or any imperfect bloomed variety. It is very large, very productive, and will class as strictly fancy on any market, and is an excellent table berry. It ripens early. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Brandywine (S).—This is pronounced by one of the largest strawberry growers in the South to be the great middle-crop, all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils, and withstands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. The plant is of vigorous growth, a profuse bloomer, producing berries of large size and of a brilliant and handsome color. It is a good shipper and a fine-flavored berry, equally well adapted for shipping, the home market or private garden. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.**

Aroma (S).—This is an excellent midseason and late berry. It grows to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Adapted for either home use or market. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Bubach (P).—One of the best and most productive kinds in our list. In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitability, it has no superior. It is planted almost as generally as the Concord grape, as it succeeds in every State in the Union. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Sharpless (S).—An old and popular variety. Berries of excellent table quality, and grow to a large size. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.**

Klondyke (S).—The true Klondyke Strawberry, which we offer, originated in Louisiana, and has proved to be one of the most valuable Southern berries in cultivation. When fully ripe it is of excellent table quality, having a decided flavor, aroma and character of its own. The Klondyke berry grows on a long stem, or, rather the heavy-laden bunches of them do. This keeps the berry clear of the ground, causing them to require less mulching than most other kinds. This is also a safeguard against frost. It is a plant of remarkably vigorous growth and of enormous productiveness. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Haverland (P).—This is more generally grown than any other variety of berries in cultivation. The plant is healthy, large, vigorous, makes ample beds, and is very productive. It produces large-sized berries of fine quality and is an excellent midseason berry for near market or home use. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.**

Gandy (S).—A splendid late berry, well adapted for either market, home use or shipping. The fruit is large and firm, regular in size and shape, handsome and showy. Succeeds well wherever grown. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Mellie (P).—This is also a pistillate variety, but makes a fine conical-shaped berry, of superior flavor and very productive, and of extra fine table qualities. Rather soft for shipping, but will make an excellent berry for home market or private use. **Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.**

Charles Newman (S).—A cross between Excelsior and Aroma. Very productive, and has fine shipping and keeping qualities. Makes very attractive berries. **Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.**

Missionary (S).—A new variety which is proving very popular all through the trucking districts. It is a strong grower, making plants freely; early to mature, coming in directly after Excelsior, and very productive. The berries are well colored, firm, large, and hold their size well throughout the season. It is of good shipping qualities, and is being planted on quite an extensive scale by berry growers through the trucking districts. **Price, 60 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.**

Five hundred plants of one variety will be supplied at the 1,000 rate, or customers can select four different kinds of any varieties in an order for 1,000; or we will send 500 plants, composed of three different kinds (customer's selection) for \$2.50. Orders for less quantity than 500 plants are charged at the 100 rate.

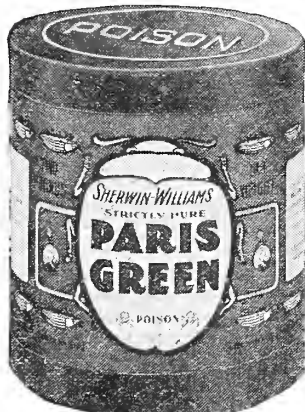
Strawberry Plants sent by mail, postage paid, at an extra cost of 5 cts. per dozen, or 25 cts. per 100, which add to catalog prices in case you desire plants sent by mail.

Write for special prices on lots of 2,000 or over.

Insecticides, Sprayers and Tools

Poisons Cannot
Be Sent By Mail

Lime-Sulphur (For San Jose Scale.)—The most effective remedy for San Jose Scale, oyster-shell scale and kindred insects that are killing valuable fruit and shade trees. You can make it yourself if you have the proper appliances, but it is a thoroughly disagreeable task. The home-made mixture requires the boiling of a great quantity of water and it must be applied hot—ours is simply diluted and applied cold. Our mixture retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing; is far easier to handle, and is always ready. It gives the fruit and foliage added color and smooth skin. **For Fall and Spring Spraying:** After the leaves have fallen and before freezing weather comes on and just before the buds begin to swell, use 1 gallon concentrated Lime-Sulphur to 8 gallons of water. **For Summer Spraying:** Use 1½ gallons Lime-Sulphur, 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead and 50 gallons water. Apply this mixture after the blossoms have fallen and again when the second brood of codlin moth appears. The above mixtures are for apple, pear and similar hardy fruits. **For peach, plum, cherry and less hardy fruits,** use the strength recommended for fall and spring spraying, except that after the bud and leaf clusters have reached a good size, when a mixture of ½ gallon Lime-Sulphur, 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead and 50 gallons of water should be applied at intervals up to a month of ripening, when the Arsenate of Lead should be omitted. **Qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; gallon, 70 cts.; 5 gallons, \$2.00; 10 gallons, \$3.00; 50-gallon barrel, \$9.50.**

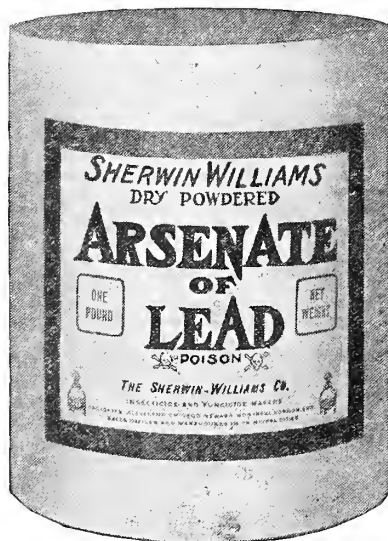


Paris Green For Leaf-eating Insects.—It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of Paris Green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster or water. **¼ lb., 10 cts.; ½ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.15.** Special price on large lots.

Slug Shot Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits. Positively not poisonous and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. **5-lb. packages, 30 cts.; 10-lb. packages, 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.50.** Small dusters for applying, 10 cts.; large canisters, 50 cts.

Arsenate of Lead

—For Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions. White in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferred to Paris Green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 50 gallons of water for general spraying. Because the paste form is harder to handle, requires double the strength, does not keep well and is 50% water, we handle only the Dry Powdered form, which has proved in every way far superior and more economical. **½ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; 5-lb. pkg., \$1.25; 10-lb. pkg., \$2.25; 25-pound pkg., \$4.75.**



Arsenate of Lead (Paste Form.)—Limited stock. While it lasts we offer 5-lb. pkg., 70 cts.; 12½-lb. pkg., \$1.50; 25-lb. pkg., \$2.75; 50-lb. pkg., \$5.00. **Fish Oil Soap** (Generally called Whale Oil Soap.)—Effectually destroys the mealy-bug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San Jose Scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. It has been used with good results against the pea louse. **Lb., 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 60 cts.**

Bordeaux Mixture This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and all fungus diseases of plants and fruits, but improves the quality and largely increases the yield. It should be used on all vine crops—grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond generously to thorough spraying. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add a pound of Paris Green, or two pounds of Arsenate of Lead, to 50 gallons of the diluted mixture. Our mixture is ready for use by simply adding water, and works freely in the sprayer without clogging. **One gallon makes 50 gallons of spray mixture. Quart, 30 cts.; 2 quarts, 50 cts.; gallon, 75 cts.; 5 gallons, \$3.50; 10 gallons, \$6.50; 50 gallons, \$22.00.**



Copper Sulphate Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol.—Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture. Use 5 lbs. copper sulphate and 5 lbs. unslacked lime to 50 gallons of water. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. **Price, by express, 1 lb., 12 cts.; 5 lbs., 50 cts.; 10 lbs., 90 cts.; 25 lbs. for \$2.00.**

Sulphur For making Lime-Sulphur Spray. **Lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 5 cts. per lb.** Special prices on large lots.

Kerosene Emulsion For Sucking Insects. A safe and sure remedy for squash-bugs, plant and bark lice, San Jose Scale, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, melon and pea louse, and all sucking insects. Ours is a perfect emulsion and will not separate. It is in concentrated form; add 25 to 50 gallons of water to one gallon of emulsion and it is ready for use. Spray before the blossom buds open and again after the blossoms fall. The second spraying should have Paris Green mixed with it to kill leaf-lice, aphides and insects. **Qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; gallon, 80 cts.; 5 gallons, \$3.50.**

Bug Death Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Trials have proved that where used the yield and quality are greatly improved. **Lb., 15 cts.; 3-lb. package, 35 cts.; 5-lb. package, 50 cts.; 12½-lb. package, \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.** Use 12½ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars. **Dicky Dusters** for applying, 50 cts. each.

Sterlingworth Fly Driver

A real cattle comfort. A cow that is tortured and worried with insect bites is never a good milker. Improve the comfort, temper and disposition of your cows, and you will improve the quality of the milk. Sterlingworth Fly Driver is a scientific combination of vegetable oils, which mixes readily with water, does not gum the animal's coat, and may be used on both horses and cattle. It is highly concentrated, one quart making two gallons by adding water, bringing the cost per gallon down to 30 cts. per gallon, as compared with 50 and 60 cts. for other mixtures not nearly so effective. **Per qt., 60 cts.; 2 qts., \$1.00.**



Thy-Cresol A cold-water dip, insecticide, disinfectant, deodorizer, antiseptic and detergent. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. **By express, small bottles, 20 cts. (mailing weight 1 lb.); large bottles, 35 cts. (mailing weight 2 lbs.); quart, 65 cts.; 2 quarts for \$1.00; gallon, \$1.75.**

KILLS

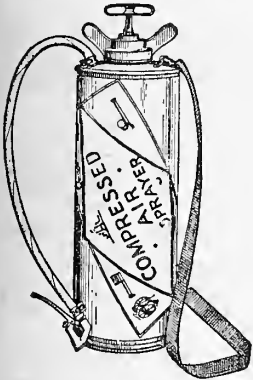
Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

INSECTS

A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses, and helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Sure death to all plant insects in and out of doors. Full directions with each cake. **3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 25 cts.** A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gallons of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons.

Lemon Oil Insecticide The best remedy for insects on the roots and leaves of house plants, destroying green-fly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, rust, aphids, caterpillar, etc., on palms, roses, rubber plants, ferns, etc. Non-poisonous and odorless. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals; recommended for mange. Directions on each can. **By express, ½ pint, 25 cts.; pint, 40 cts.; quart, 75 cts.; ½ gallon, \$1.25; gallon, \$2.00.**

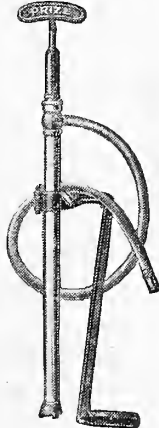
Compressed Air Sprayer—A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; easy to carry and easy to work. It will handle water-paint, white-wash, Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, and other spraying materials. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Capacity, 3½ gallons; automatic shut off nozzle; valves all metal. Do not use galvanized tank for Bordeaux Mixture and lime-sulphur. **Galvanized Steel Tank, \$4.50; Brass Tank, \$7.00. 4-foot extension pipe 50 cts.** (fits only on brass tank).



Compressed Air Sprayer.

putting out fires and various other services, in addition to the regular work of spraying. **Price, \$2.75. 4-foot extension pipe, 30 cts. extra.**

Bucket Spray Pump—Excepting the foot rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. Excellent for white-washing and disinfecting stables and poultry houses; for washing windows and buggies; putting out fires and various other services, in addition to the regular work of spraying. **Price, \$2.75. 4-foot extension pipe, 30 cts. extra.**

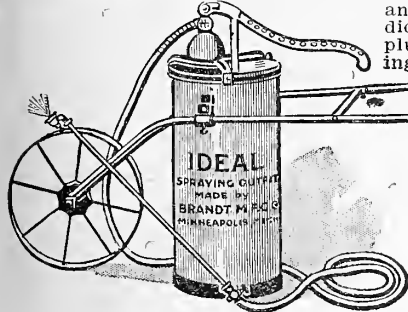


Bucket Spray Pump.

Hand Sprayer—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris Green and similar dry powders perfectly. By mail, postpaid, 65 cts.; by express, 50 cts.

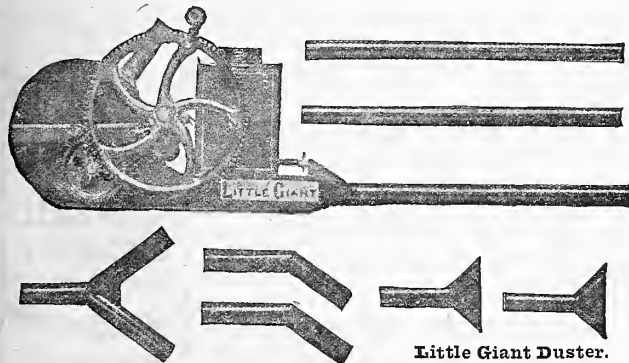
Hand Sprayer.

Ideal Spray Pump—An ideal outfit for large gardens, small orchards and poultry plants. Splendidly and strongly built, the plunger is brass and self-oiling; valves are ¾-inch bronze ball s, which allow free passage of



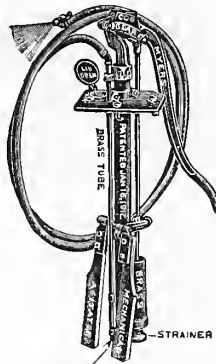
ging the working parts. 15-gallon tank, 10 feet of hose, 8-foot extension pipe in two sections, brass shut-off cock and nozzle. **Price, complete, \$15.00.**

spray liquids and prevent clogging; all working parts are made of materials that resist the corrosive action of spraying chemicals; the handle is extra long; a pressure of 150 lbs. can be easily maintained. Has a mechanical agitator to keep the liquid well stirred, a fine strainer to prevent clog-



Little Giant Duster.

Little Giant Duster—Distributes any dry powder like Slug Shot and Paris Green to perfection. It keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator; will dust potato vines as fast as you can walk, two rows at a time. The best appliance for tobacco-growers. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticides uniformly over two rows at once and to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. **Price, \$6.00.**



Barrel Spray Pump.

Barrel Spray Pump

Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is brass with hemp packing; the cylinder and discharge pipes are brass—these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. It is built so that the entire pump sets inside the barrel, the working parts are submerged in the spraying liquid and does not lose priming. It is only necessary to make an 8x8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready for work.

Outfit A.—Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$10.00.

Outfit B.—Pump with mechanical agitator, 2 leads of hose (15 feet each), Y connection, 2 8-foot extension pipes and 2 nozzles, \$12.00.

Nozzles, Hose, &c.—**BORDEAUX NOZZLE.**—Throws a solid stream or a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. 75 cts. each; by mail, postpaid, 80 cts.

VERMOREL NOZZLE.—Made with spring degorger for removing obstructions. 75 cts. each; by mail, postpaid, 80 cts.

RUBBER HOSE.—¾-inch (for bucket pump) 12 cts. per foot; ½-inch (for barrel and compressed air sprayers), 15 cts. per foot.

CLAMPS for attaching hose, ¾ and ½ inch sizes, 5 cts. each.

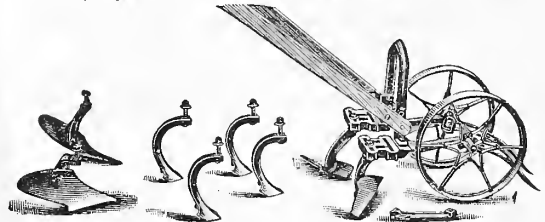
COUPLINGS, male and female, 15 cts. each; by mail, 17 cts.

Lang's Hand Weeder—Light, strong, and well made; it will last for years. By mail, postpaid,

25 cts.

Scollay Plant Sprinkler—Fine for watering house plants and for applying insecticides and liquid fertilizer. By mail, postpaid, \$1.10. By express, \$1.00.

Seed Drills and Garden Tools



We have used these tools ourselves for years and can personally recommend them in the strongest terms. No matter whether your garden is small or large, you should have either Iron Age or Planet Jr. tools—they are both good and do the same work; in fact, nearly all the work in the garden, from breaking the ground and sowing the seed, to the last working.

Write us for complete Catalog—mailed free.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

- No. 3 Drill.**—Sows at any desired depth in continuous rows or plants in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, covers, rolls, and marks the next row all at a single operation. \$10.00
- No. 4 Drill.**—Like No. 3 Drill, but has, in addition, attachments for hoeing, cultivating, furrowing, weeding and plowing. 10.50
- No. 6 Drill.**—Similar to No. 4 and has same equipment of tools, but is of larger capacity. 13.00
- No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.**—Works both sides of the row at once. Has a pair of plows, 4 cultivator teeth and a pair of 6-inch hoes. 6.50
- No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe.**—Outfit consists of a plow, 2 rakes, 3 cultivator teeth and 2 hoes. 5.35
- No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe.**—Exactly like No. 16, except that it has no rakes. 4.50
- No. 38 Single Wheel Disc Hoe.**—Has 2 sets of 3 discs, a pair of three-prong cultivator teeth and a plow. 6.50
- No. 19 Single Wheel Hoe.**—Equipped with a 2-inch cultivating tooth, a 4-inch cultivating tooth, a 6-inch sweep, a 10-inch sweep and a plow. Has a high wheel. 3.75
- Firefly Plow.**—Throws a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide, 3 to 4 inches deep. Strong and well made. 2.25

IRON AGE GARDEN TOOLS.

- No. 9 Single Wheel Hoe.**—Fitted with a plow, 2 hoes, 3 rakes, and 4 cultivator teeth. \$5.25
- No. 11 Wheel Plow.**—Plows 3 to 4 inches deep, 4 to 6 inches wide. 2.50

Plant, Pot and Tree Labels

	Per 100	Per 1,000		Per 100	Per 1,000
Painted.			Painted.		
4 inch.....	.15	.90	10 inch.....	.60	\$5.00
6 inch.....	.25	1.50	12 inch.....	.70	6.00
8 inch.....	.50	4.00	3½ inch Wired		
			Tree Labels....	.25	1.50

POULTRY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Wood's Poultry Grain Food—This mixture contains everything which is needed for the grown fowls—wheat, barley, oats, cracked corn, kafir corn, ground bone and oyster shell, making a complete food, specially recommended for poultry and laying hens at all seasons. Price, 50 lbs., \$1.10; 100 lbs., \$2.00; 500-lb. lots, \$1.95 per 100 lbs.



Hollybrook Scratching Food—This mixture contains a large assortment of cracked and small grains to be used as an exercise food, scattered in the pens to make the hens work for what they get. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.20; 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; 500-lb. lots, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.

CYPHER'S SCRATCHING FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.35; 100-lb. bag, \$2.55; 500-lb. lots, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Wood's Scratch Food—An excellent mixture of various grains properly balanced and contains no grit or oyster shells. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.05; 500-lb. lots, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Forcing Food—This food is especially prepared for forcing growth, so as to produce early broilers and roasters. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.20; 100 lbs., \$2.10; 500-lb. lots, \$2.05 per 100 lbs.

CYPHER'S FATTENING MASH.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.15; 500-lb. lots, \$2.10 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Growing Food—A dry mash food which promotes rapid growth of bone and muscle. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.05; 500-lb. lots, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Developing Food—This is a special food intended for properly maturing the young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.20; 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; 500-lb. lots, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.

CYPHER'S DEVELOPING FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.35; 100-lb. bag, \$2.60; 500-lb. lots, \$2.55 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Duck Mash—This ranks in excellence with other "Hollybrook" poultry foods, and is mixed in the right proportions to give the best results for general feeding. 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.15; 500-lb. lots, \$2.10 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Laying Food is a good balanced ration from which to make the morning mash, containing all the elements necessary for egg production, and will give most satisfactory results. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.00.

CYPHER'S LAYING FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.20; 100-lb. bag, \$2.35; 500-lb. lots, \$2.30 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture.—An ideal mixture of Canada Field Peas, cracked corn, wheat, hemp and other grains especially prepared for pigeons. Price, 10 lbs., 40 cts.; 25 lbs., 65 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.30; 100 lbs., \$2.50; 500-lb. lots, \$2.45 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Chick Food—A complete, scientifically compounded food for young chicks. Prepared so as to fully nourish and sustain the young chicks from the time of hatching until they are fully developed. Prices, 50-lb. bag, \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2.45; 500-lb. lots, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

CYPHER'S CHICK FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.35; 100-lb. bag, \$2.60; 500-lb. lots, \$2.55 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY WHEAT.—Per bushel of 60 lbs., \$1.30; in 5-bushel lots, and over, \$1.25 per bushel.

WHEAT BRAN.—100-lb. bag, \$1.70; 500-lb. lots, \$1.65 per 100 lbs.

SHIP STUFF.—100-lb. bag, \$1.70; 500-lb. lots, \$1.65 per 100 lbs.

CRACKED CORN.—50-lb. bag, \$1.00; 100-lb. bag, \$1.95; 500-lb. lots, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.

KAFFIR CORN.—50-lb. bag, \$1.00; 100-lb. bag, \$1.85; 500-lb. lots, \$1.80 per 100 lbs.

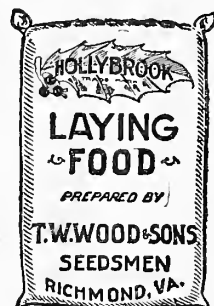
FLAX SEED.—Per lb., 8 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$2.30; 100 lbs., \$4.50.

SUNFLOWER.—Lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs. for 90 cts.; \$8.00 per 100 lbs.

IMPORTED MILLET.—Lb., 5 cts.; 10 lbs., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

HEMP.—Lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.50.

BUCKWHEAT.—Bus. (48 lbs.), \$1.30.

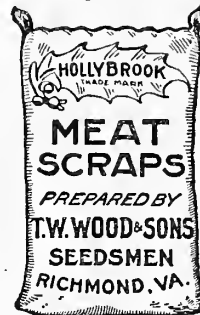


Green Cut or Mealed Alfalfa is one of the best green foods for winter use. For winter egg production, it is absolutely necessary that green food should be fed. Price, 50-lb. bag, 85 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$1.65; 500-lb. lots, \$1.60 per 100 lbs.

Pin Head Oats—This steel-cut oat is of a very high nutritive value. It is easily digested and very valuable as a bone and muscle maker for young chicks. The oat is first hulled and then cut to a desirable size for feeding. Price, 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.00; 50-lb. bag, \$1.90; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50.

Darling's Meat Scraps—A high protein meat food for poultry.—We have been selling Darling's Meat Scraps for a great many years, and they give universal satisfaction; every bag guaranteed. Feeding instructions same as for Hollybrook Meat Scraps. Price, 10 lbs., 40 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; 500-lb. lots and over, \$2.90 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Meat Scraps—A standard meat food for poultry of all ages.—For success and profit it is absolutely necessary to supply them with plenty of animal food in winter to take the place of bugs and other insects which they get during the summer months, and to meet this demand we are in position to supply Hollybrook Meat Scraps, which contain from 50 per cent. to 55 per cent. protein, the most expensive and most valuable element in poultry foods. We guarantee every bag to be pure, sweet and free from taint, and the goods to be finely ground. Feed from a dry food hopper. Let the fowls help themselves, they will not eat too much. Meat Scraps can also be fed in a wet mash, using a very little at first and gradually increasing until you are feeding about 10 per cent. of the mixture. For fattening feed more freely. Price, 10 lbs., 40 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; 500-lb. lots and over, \$2.90 per 100 lbs.



Blood Meal—If you want eggs in the winter and early spring, when they sell at the highest prices, you must feed animal food. For this purpose Blood Meal is unexcelled as an egg producer; will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with cornmeal, bran or wet food. 10-lb. bag, 45 cts.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.10; 50-lb. bag, \$2.00; 100-lb. bag, \$3.75; 500-lb. lots, \$3.65 per 100 lbs.

Poultry Bone—Made from fresh green bone from which the moisture and grease have been extracted, leaving nothing but phosphate of lime and protein. Should be mixed with cornmeal or bran and fed every other day; on alternate days use meat scraps or blood meal. State whether fine, medium or coarse bone is wanted. We keep all sizes. 10-lb. bag, 35 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.30; 100-lb. bag, \$2.40.

Poultry Mustard—Improved digestion means greater nourishment from a given quantity of food; this means more eggs. This is not ordinary table mustard, but is prepared for poultry alone. Feed a teaspoonful for every six fowls; mix with dry meal, then add water. Price, by express, 1½-lb. pkg., 40 cts.; 3-lb. pkg., 70 cts.; 5-lb. pkg., \$1.10; 10-lb. pkg., \$2.00; 25-lb. pail, \$4.50.

Oyster Shells, Grit, Charcoal

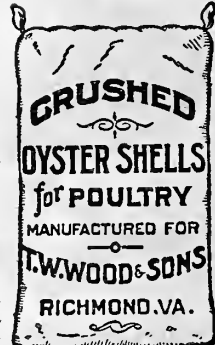
Crushed Oyster Shells—Splendid for poultry to help the formation of egg-shells and keeps fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone.

POULTRY SIZE, 15 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., 60 cts.; 500-lb. lots, 55 cts. per 100 lbs.

CHICK SIZE, 15 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., 45 cts.; 100 lbs., 75 cts.

Mica Spar Crystal Grit—This Grit is prepared especially for poultry, and is one of the sharpest and hardest grits known. Put up in three sizes: fine, medium and coarse. Price, 5 lbs., 15 cts.; 25 lbs., 35 cts.; 50 lbs., 50 cts.; 100 lbs., 75 cts. Special price in 500-lb. lots.

Charcoal—No poultry raiser can afford to be without charcoal. It aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health of the chickens to a wonderful extent. It is prepared in three grades: Grade A (fine granulated) for use in mash mixture; Grade B (medium granulated) for small newly hatched to half-grown chicks; Grade C (coarse granulated) for fowls. Put up in 2-lb. paper cartons and 50-lb. paper lined bags. 2-lb. cartons, by express, 10 cts.; 50-lb. paper-lined sacks, \$1.00.



Egg Producers and Condition Powders

STERLING
EGG MAKER



This is an excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and also a standard condition powder for all ages of poultry, putting and keeping your poultry in a healthy, thrifty condition. Price, 2½-lb. package, 25 cts.; shipping weight, 2 lbs. and 14 ozs.

FULL-NEST EGG FOOD.—An excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and building up the fowl's system. Price, 42-oz. pkg., 25 cts.; shipping weight, 2 lbs. and 12 ozs.

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER.—One of the best and most satisfactory egg producers for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. 1 lb. pkg., 25 cts.; shipping weight, 1 lb. and 3 ozs. 2½-lb. pkg., 50 cts.; shipping weight, 2 lbs. and 14 ozs.; 6-lb. pkg., \$1.00; shipping weight, 7 lbs. and 14 ozs.; 10-lb. pkg., \$1.50; shipping weight, 12 lbs.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic—A standard preparation for increasing egg production, also used as a regulator, moulting powder and chick conditioner. 1½-lb. pkg., 25 cts.; shipping weight, 1 lb. and 10 ozs.; 3½-lb. pkg., 50 cts.; shipping weight, 3 lbs. and 6 ozs.; 7-lb. pkg., \$1.00; shipping weight, 7 lbs. and 14 ozs.; 25-lb. pail, \$3.00, by express.

RUST'S HAVEN'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS.—A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid preventive and cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. 13-oz. box, 25 cts.; shipping weight, 1 lb. and 6 ozs.; 32-oz. box, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 2 lbs. and 3 ozs.; 5-lb. box, \$1.00; shipping weight, 6 lbs.; 8-lb. box, \$1.50; shipping weight, 9 lbs. and 2 ozs.

Lice Killers

STERLING
LICE POWDER



Sterling Lice Powder is clean to handle, easy to apply, sure in effect, and can be used in the nests of sitting hens without injuring young chickens. For lice on cattle and horses, ticks on sheep and fleas on dogs, Sterling Lice Powder is a most effective remedy. Put up in boxes with top perforated for sprinkling. 5-oz. box (trial size), 10 cts.; shipping weight, 7 ozs.; 15-oz. box (regular size), 25 cts.; shipping weight, 1 lb. and 2 ozs.; 48-oz. pkg. (farmer's size), 50 cts.; shipping weight, 4 lbs.; 100-oz. pkg., \$1.00; shipping weight, 7 lbs. and 6 ozs.

CYPHER'S LICE POWDER.—An excellent preparation for killing lice on fowls. 5-oz. pkg., 10 cts.; shipping weight, 7 ozs.; 15-oz. box, 25 cts.; shipping weight, 1 lb. and 2 ozs.; 48-oz. box, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 3 lbs. and 10 ozs.; 100-oz. pkg., \$1.00; shipping weight, 7 lbs. and 6 ozs.

RUST'S LICE-KILLING POWDER.—This powder kills lice and other vermin on fowls, animals, plants or on anything. 5-oz. box, 10 cts.; shipping weight, 7 ozs.; 15-oz. box, 25 cts.; shipping weight, 1 lb. and 2 ozs.; 48-oz. box, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 4 lbs.

Conkey's Lice Powder is carefully compounded and contains no chemicals which will injure the fertility of the eggs when used in the nests of sitting hens. 5-oz. pkg., 10 cts.; shipping weight, 7 ozs.; 15-oz. pkg., 25 cts.; shipping weight, 1 lb. and 2 ozs.; 48-oz. pkg., 50 cts.; shipping weight, 4 lbs.; 100-oz. pkg., \$1.00; shipping weight, 7 lbs. and 6 ozs.

Sterling Liquid Lice Killer—This is a liquid lice destroyer, especially prepared for killing all insect parasites of poultry. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can., \$1.00.

CYPHER'S LICE PAINT is a scientifically compounded preparation for use primarily in killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can., \$1.00.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT.—A carefully prepared non-poisonous article which is instant death to all insects, but perfectly harmless to the chicks. Price, 1-oz. can (enough for 100 applications), 10 cts.; 3-oz. can (enough for 300 applications), 25 cts.

CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID.—An excellent lice killer and also an effective disinfectant. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gallon can, \$1.00.

Rust's Liquid Lice Killer is an instantaneous disinfectant. It prevents and destroys disease germs, vermin and bad odors. 1-qt. cans, 35 cts.; 2-qt. cans, 60 cts.; 4-qt. cans, \$1.00.

Poultry Remedies.

STERLING
ROUP REMEDY



Roup is a deadly disease, but, if taken in its early stages with the use of our **Sterling Roup Remedy**, you will prevent much loss among your poultry. When first you detect any signs of frothiness or bubbles in the corner of the eyes, or sneezing, snuffles, or a water discharge from the eyes and nostrils, you should not lose time in separating these fowls from the rest of the flock. Such birds should be fed freely and given **Sterling Roup Remedy** in their drinking water. Price, Small size (makes 25 gallons of medicine), 25 cts.; shipping weight, 5 ozs.; Large size pkg. (makes 75 gallons), 50 cts.; shipping weight, 8 ozs.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY.—An excellent preparation for roup, etc. Small-size package, 25 cts.; shipping weight, 4 ozs.; medium-size package, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 6 ozs.; large-size package, \$1.00; shipping weight, 9 ozs.

CYPHER'S ROUP CURE.—Small-size pkg., 25 cts.; shipping weight, 4 ozs.; medium-size, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 5 ozs.; large-size, \$1.00; shipping weight, 9 ozs.

RUST'S HAVEN'S ROUP PILLS.—Box of 50 pills, 25 cts; shipping weight, 3 ozs.; box of 112 pills, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 4 ozs.; box of 250 pills, \$1.00; shipping weight, 7 ozs.

RUST'S SOLUBLE ROUP REMEDY.—4-oz. pkg., 25 cts.; shipping weight, 5 ozs.; 9-oz. pkg., 50 cts.; shipping weight, 14 ozs.; 20-oz. pkg., \$1.00; shipping weight, 1 lb. and 3 ozs.

Sterling Cholera Remedy

Is one of the best possible remedies for cholera in all its forms and stages. Cholera is the most deadly disease affecting poultry, therefore every poultryman should take every precaution to keep his fowls free from this disease. This is put up in powder form, so it can be given to the fowls very easily by putting it in their drinking water. Price, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 4 ounces.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY.—Price, small size, 25 cts.; shipping weight, 4 ozs.; large size, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 8 ozs.

Microzone—A wonderful remedy for the prevention and cure of roup, cholera, bowel complaint, sore head, etc. Put up in both liquid and tablet form. 50 cts. per pkg.; shipping weight, 2 ozs.; or 12-oz. bottle, by express, 50 cts.

Hackett's Gape Cure—An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally, but simply dusted over the chicks and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germs. Price, 25 cts.; shipping weight, 14 ozs.

CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY.—A splendid remedy for this deadly disease. Price, Small size, 25 cts.; shipping weight, 7 ozs.; large size, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 1 lb. and 2 ozs.

CONKEY'S POULTRY WORM REMEDY.—A safe, dependable and handy remedy for this deadly disease among poultry. Price, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 6 ozs.

CONKEY'S CHICKEN POX REMEDY.—Price, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 10 ozs.

CONKEY'S LIMBER NECK REMEDY.—Price, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 11 ozs.

CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY.—Price, 25 cts.; shipping weight, 6 ozs.

Macnair's Chicken Powder is life to chickens and turkeys and death to hawks.

This powder is a medicine that gives wonderful results in safeguarding and curing Cholera, Gape, Roup, Limber Neck and Diarrhoea. Sample pkg., 25 cts.; shipping weight, 9 ozs.; large pkgs., 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1.00, by express only.

STERLINGWORTH
DIARRHOEA REMEDY



A guaranteed remedy for white diarrhoea in young chicks and for dysentery, diarrhoea and all bowel troubles in full-grown fowls. It is the old original White Diarrhoea Powder. It is used in the drink of the fowls and chicks. They take their own medicine. We know of nothing to equal it. Keep the remedy on hand and use some in the "little fellows" drink when they are two days old. Price, Trial size, 25 cts. postpaid; box sufficient for several flocks, 50 cts. postpaid.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY.—One of the best-known remedies for bowel trouble and white diarrhoea. Price, Small size pkg., 25 cts.; shipping weight, 6 ozs.; large size pkg., 50 cts.; shipping weight, 7 ozs.

POULTRY HELPS AND APPLIANCES

Economic Poultry Fountain and Feeder



These pans make one of the finest feeders and fountains that we know of. In the first place there is nothing loose—only one part. Nothing to get lost. The feet supporting the thread socket, into which the Mason jar screws, are firmly electric-welded to the bottom of the pan. They can be used for either food or water, and afford a constant, clean supply. We do not furnish the glass jar, but any Mason jar will fit them. Price, small size, 20 cts. each; shipping weight, 7 ozs.; large size, 25 cts. each; shipping weight, 7 ozs.

Peerless Wall Fountains

Are something new and extra serviceable in the way of poultry fountains. They are made with a detachable bottom, which makes them easy to clean and keep clean. Price, 1-qt. size, 30 cts. each; shipping weight, 12 ozs.; 5-qt. size, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 2 lbs. and 14 ozs.; 10-qt. size, 75 cts., by express.



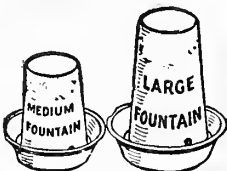
Standard Wall Fountains

are made of the best galvanized iron and will last many years with the proper treatment. It can be hung on wall of a building or against an upright post or board at any height. A hood projects over the water trough and prevents the water from becoming soiled. Price, 1-gallon size, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 1 lb. and 12 ozs.; 2-gallon size, 75 cts.; shipping weight, 2 lbs. and 12 ozs.



Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountain

These Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains embody every good feature of the up-to-date drinking fountain, and are acknowledged to be the best in use. They are light and non-breakable, easily cleaned and keeps the water cold. The small-size fountain is just the right size for brooder use. Small size, 20 cts.; shipping weight, 1 lb.; medium size, 25 cts.; shipping weight, 1 lb. and 5 ozs.; large size, 35 cts.; shipping weight, 2 lbs. and 5 ozs.



Nesco Sanitary Drinking Fountains

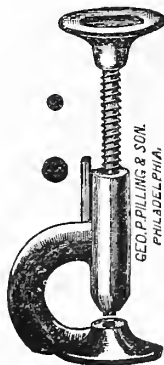


Are made in three sizes; the top is made cone-shape, which is a great advantage; it prevents the chickens from roosting on top of them, which is so often the case with a flat-top fountain, and keeps the water fresh and clean. Price, small size, 25 cts.; shipping weight, 1 lb.; medium size, 30 cts.; shipping weight, 1 lb. and 6 ozs.; large size, 40 cts.; shipping weight, 1 lb. and 10 ozs.

Philadelphia Caponizing Set—One of the chief advantages of caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, and makes the meat sweeter, and, therefore, capons sell at a much higher price on the market than ordinary fowls. Price, \$2.50; shipping weight, 4 ozs.



Champion Leg Bands—Give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable; easily and quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. Price, 12, 15 cts.; 25, 30 cts.; 50, 50 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; shipping weight, 4 ozs.



Philadelphia Poultry Marker

This marker is made in two sizes—one for chicks and one for adult fowls. The sizes of holes punched are shown by the black dots printed at the side of this marker. The size made for adult fowls is too large for proper use on newly hatched chicks. Price, each, 25 cts.; shipping weight, 1 oz.

Cyphers Perfect Poultry Punch

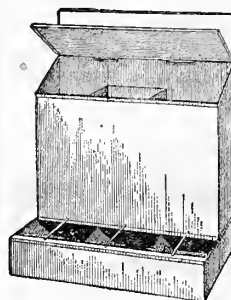
This punch is so simple in construction that it will appeal to all as a practical tool. It makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web, as do many cheaper punches. These punches are made expressly for us, and we guarantee them to meet all requirements. Price, each, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 4 ozs.

Standard Dry Food Hopper—These Dry Food Hoppers are made somewhat similar to the Shell and Grit Box, but larger. It is a practical labor and food saving device for feeding dry grain food, either whole or ground. They have two compartments, the larger for grain mixture, holding about six quarts, and the smaller one for beef scraps, holding about three quarts. Those who are interested in dry feeding and desire to economize on the cost of grain and beef scraps cannot afford to be without the Dry Food Hopper. Price, each, 75 cts.; shipping wt., 3 lbs. and 4 ozs.

Grit and Shell Box—This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired, and is a thoroughly first-class article, practically indestructible, and will last a lifetime. It is the best self-feeding "food hopper" on the market. By the use of these self-feeding boxes practically every particle of grit, oyster shells, bone, meal, forcing food, grain, scraps and other materials supplied will be properly used, preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. Price, each, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 2 lbs. and 12 ozs.



Boston Dry Food Hopper is made of galvanized sheet iron and is practically indestructible and will last a lifetime. It is also absolutely rat-proof and positive in this action. Price, large size for dry feed, \$1.00; medium size for beef scraps, grit, etc., 90 cts.; small-chicken size holds ½ peck, \$1.00, by express.

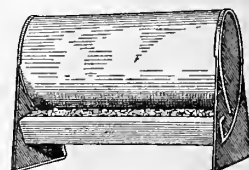


One-Two-Three Feeder

For Feeding Dry Mash, Scraps, Grit, Oyster Shells, Charcoal or any poultry feed. The separator can be arranged so as you can have one, two or three compartments. When used for one kind of feed take out the separator; for two kinds put separator in one end; when used for three kinds, say scraps, shells and grit, put separator in the middle and you have three compartments. Price, small size, 50 cts. each; shipping weight, 2 lbs. and 14 ozs. Large size, 75 cts. each, by express.

6 in 1 Feeder—This feeder has all the good features of other exercisers and feeders, plus five additional compartments. It is a large hopper, supported on four strong legs, and designed to keep constantly before the chickens all the food necessary for them. Full description mailed on request. Price, 20-qt. size, \$3.75; 40-qt. size, \$4.75 each, by express.

Hub Chicken Feeder is sanitary; keeps the feed clean and dry; chickens cannot get into it and waste the feed. 9-inch Feeder, 35 cts.; shipping weight, 1 lb. and 10 ozs.; 15-inch Feeder, 50 cts., by express.



The Practical Egg Tester—This Tester is eighteen inches high, ten inches deep, and ten inches wide, and is just the tester for use on large duck and broiler farms. It is equipped with an extra strong reflector of superior quality. Price, complete, including box, lamp and reflector, \$1.50, by express.

The X-Ray Egg Tester—The X-Ray Tester is designed for use on ordinary lamp, and fits over any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small number of eggs are to be tested will answer the purpose as well as the Practical Egg Tester. Price of X-Ray Tester, 25 cts. each; shipping weight, 5 ozs.



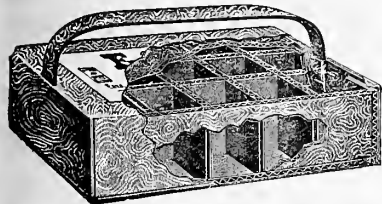
Poultry Killing Knife—Every poultry raiser who kills and dresses for market, either chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys, should own one of these knives. They are made of finely tempered instrument steel and will last a lifetime. Price, each, postpaid, 50 cts.; shipping weight, 2 ozs.



Gape Worm Extractors—When gape worms lodge in the windpipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. The gape worms, if there are any, will be found adhering to the walls of the windpipe. Price, 25 cts.; shipping weight, 1 oz.

Poultry Helps and Appliances—Continued

Eyrie Egg Boxes—Specially made for shipping or delivering eggs for setting by express. They are made of corrugated paper, which is the best packing material known. It provides a cushion, which, while elastic, will not crush. The insertion of the handle automatically locks the box. The handle also prevents the putting of anything on top of the box, and provides a means of handling it, thus limiting the liability of rough usage by the express agent. These boxes packed weigh less than three pounds, which makes the express rate to any point

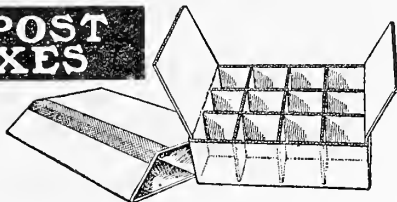


in the United States very low. Prices: 15-egg size, \$1.35 per dozen boxes; shipping weight, 1 lb. each, 10½ lbs. per doz.; 30-egg size, \$2.00 per dozen; shipping weight, 1½ lbs. each.

Anderson Folding Egg Box is made of corrugated paper with double-faced corrugated paper partitions protecting each individual egg. Cannot be used for sending eggs by mail. Price, 50-egg size, \$2.75 per doz.; shipping weight, 2 lbs. and 2 ozs. each; 100-egg size, \$4.50 per doz.; shipping weight, 3 lbs. and 4 ozs. each.

PARCEL POST EGG BOXES

These boxes are so constructed that each egg is separated by a thickness of corrugated board and the entire contents are surrounded by a double wall of air-cushioned corrugated board. Absolute protection is therefore assured. Price, 1-doz. size, 60 cts. doz.; shipping weight, 8 lbs. per doz.; 2-doz. size, 75 cts. per doz.; shipping weight, 13 lbs. per doz.; 3-doz. size, \$1.00 per doz.; 4-doz. size, \$1.25 per doz.; 5-doz. size, \$1.50 per doz.; 6-doz. size, \$1.75 per doz.



Farmers' Modern Egg Carriers—A safe and convenient to market. The individual carriers, holding one dozen eggs, are made of tough jute boards with compartment divisions. These carriers are placed in a crate made of light lumber, well balanced and strong enough to withstand any use. Prices, by express, 6-doz. size, 90 cts.; 8-doz. size, \$1.00; 12-doz. size, \$1.25; 12-doz. egg size, \$1.25; 18-doz. egg size, \$1.50.

Porcelain Nest Eggs—These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily and will last a lifetime. Price, 2 for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; shipping weight, 1 lb. and 2 ozs.

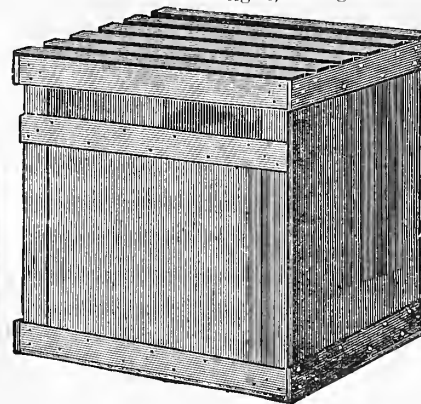
Medical Nest Eggs—A lice destroyer and nest egg combined. Place in the corner of the nest or under nesting materials, and they will keep the nest sweet and clean. Price, 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per dozen; shipping weight, 2 lbs.

Incubator Thermometers—Each, postpaid, 60 cts.; shipping weight, 2 ozs.

Brooder Thermometers—Each, postpaid, 45 cts.; shipping weight, 3 ozs.

Incubator Hygrometers—Should be used by one who runs an incubator. They regulate the moisture accurately, overcoming the trouble so many have of chickens "dead in the shell." \$1.50 each; shipping weight, 11 ozs.

Shipping Coops FOR FANCY POULTRY.—These coops are light, strong and easily put together. It is a closed coop made of light lumber, having a two-inch opening front and back under. Slatted top, so as to give the fowls plenty of fresh air when shipping. They are made in 3 sizes as follows. Shipped knocked-down.

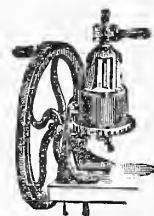


12 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high, 1 bird size, 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.
18 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high, 2 bird size, 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

18 inches long by 21 inches wide by 21 inches high, 3 bird size, 40 cts. each; \$4.00 dozen, by express.

Mann's Green Bone Cutters

We confidently recommend these bone cutters, for we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Green cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production. No. 5 B, \$8.00; No. 7, on stand, \$12.00.



Blackhawk Grinding Mill

—A most useful and substantial grinding machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine you can always have fresh Graham Meal as well as corn meal for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, kafir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells. Price, \$3.00.

Wilson Dry Bone and Shell Mill

Is the best thing for grinding dry bones, oyster shells and coarse grain, like corn. The low price at which it is sold is within the reach of every poultryman. Price, \$5.00.

STERLING DISINFECTANT

Is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stables, dog kennels, toilet or any place where a good germ or odor destroyer is needed. One gallon will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. 1-qt. can 50 cts.; ½ gal., 85 cts.; 1 gal., \$1.50, by express.



Thy Cresol—A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for poultry houses, dog kennels, etc. By express, small bottle, 20 cts.; large bottles, 35 cts.; quart, 65 cts.; ½ gal., \$1.00; gal., \$1.75.

Napcreol—For disinfecting poultry houses, etc. 1-qt. cans, 50 cts.; ½ gal., 85 cts.; 1 gal., \$1.50, by express.

Conkey's Nox-i-cide—An invaluable remedy for all germ diseases, and its use prevents disease. Price, 1-pint can, 35 cts.; 1-qt. can, 60 cts.; 2-qt. can, 90 cts.; 4-qt. can, \$1.50, by express.

Cyphers Incubators and Brooders

We are the authorized agents for **Cyphers Fire-Proofed Incubators and Brooders** and handle them in large quantities, so that we can sell them at exactly factory prices, free on board cars, Richmond, Va., as follows:

PRICES OF CYPHERS SELF-REGULATING FIRE-PROOFED INCUBATORS.

No. 0.—70-egg size.....	\$15.00
No. 1.—144-egg size.....	22.00
No. 2.—244-egg size.....	32.00
No. 3.—390-egg size.....	28.00

Cyphers Portable Hover.....	\$ 5.50
Cyphers Adaptable Hover.....	8.50
International Sanitary Hover.....	8.50

PRICES OF CYPHERS SELF-REGULATING FIRE-PROOFED BROODERS.

Style A.—Outdoor, Self-Regulating. Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size 32x32 inches.....	\$13.50
Style B.—Outdoor (formerly Style A). Self-Regulating. Three Apartment Brooder and Colony House; size 32x64 inches.....	17.50
Style C.—Outdoor, Self-Regulating. Three Apartment Combination Brooder House; additionally protected against cold by double wall insulation; size 32x64 inches.....	19.00
Style D.—Indoor, Self-Regulating; size 32x32 inches.....	13.00

INOCULATING CULTURES For Leguminous Crops



Uninoculated ALFALFA Inoculated
Photographed on same scale. Plant on left not inoculated—Plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa. All other conditions identical.

THE CONTRAST SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Be sure to always specify the particular legume for which **The Mulford Nitro-Germ** is desired, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

ALFALFA (Lucerne)
CRIMSON CLOVER
SWEET CLOVER
WHITE CLOVER
RED CLOVER
ALSIIKA CLOVER

Mammoth Clover
Burr Clover
Yellow Clover
Berseem Clover
COW PEAS

SOY BEANS
CANADA FIELD PEAS
PEANUTS
SPRING VETCH
WINTER VETCH

Horse Beans
Velvet Beans
Perennial Peas
SWEET PEAS
GARDEN PEAS

GARDEN BEANS
LIMA BEANS
Lupins
Sainfoin
Beggar Weed and others

Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order and can be supplied in a few days.

Write today for free booklet giving valuable information regarding the nitrogen-fixing bacteria and describing the preparation and use of **The Mulford Nitro-Germ**.

PRICES

The Mulford Nitro-Germ is supplied for the varieties of legumes indicated, at the following prices:

Garden Size (about 1/4 acre).....	\$50
One-Acre Size.....	1.50
Five-Acre Size.....	5.00

(Not returnable).

Special prices on lots of twenty-five acres or more on one order, either of one kind or assorted.

FARMOGERM Insures Legume Crops

Most failures to grow legume crops, such as Alfalfa, Vetches, Clovers, etc., are due to lack of good inoculation. By mixing Farmogerm with the seeds you supply every plant with active high-bred bacteria which under suitable conditions of soil will supply the plants with a large amount of nitrogen, insuring a healthy, permanent growth.

The value of legume crops for building up the land depends absolutely on the quality and quantity of the bacteria which supply these plants with nitrogen obtained from the air, and Farmogerm is the only preparation of Legume Bacteria that can be guaranteed to be alive, pure and active. The use of Farmogerm is the cheapest possible method of supplying nitrogen. Eight years of success and thousands of satisfied customers prove its value.

Every bottle of Farmogerm is guaranteed to contain a sufficient amount of live, active bacteria to inoculate the seeds for the amount of land specified on label. Every legume has its own special kind of bacteria. In ordering state name of legume for which you wish Farmogerm.

Prices Garden Size..... 50 cts. each One-Acre Size..... \$2.00 each Five-Acre Size..... \$6.00 each

The Implement Company,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
1302 E. MAIN STREET

Are Headquarters for the best in

Farm Implements and Farm Machinery

Our Descriptive Catalog and Special Bulletins give full information and prices, and we shall take pleasure in mailing them upon request to anyone interested.

Some of our special agencies include

Olds Gasoline Engines, Farquhar Steam Engines, Threshing and Sawmill Outfits, Imperial Plows, Cultivators and Harrows, American Field Fencing, Eureka Rubber and Galvanized Roofing, Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes.

Write for our Catalog or prices on any Farm Implements or Farm Supplies required.

Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

—IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER—

SEPTEMBER and October (the earlier the better) are the best months for sowing lawn grass seed. Lawn grass seed sown at this time comes in quickly and makes a beautiful green lawn all through the winter, and gets well rooted and well established so as to be enabled to stand hot and dry weather in the summer time, and the chances for a first-class permanent lawn are very much better if sown at this time than any other time during the year.

You can also expect a weedless lawn if you sow seeds at this time. Even if weeds which are in the soil should happen to come up, the cold weather kills them out, while the grass thrives and fully occupies the ground, so as to prevent the growth of weeds again in the spring.

We've strongly recommend the seeding of lawns at this time. Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass, too, is the very best lawn mixture you can sow for satisfactory all-the-year-round lawns.

Preparation of Soil for Lawns

Thorough preparation is very necessary in order to secure a successful lawn. The ground must be rich, or must be made so, to start with, and it should have a liberal application of **Wood's Lawn Enricher** and well-rotted manure, which should be well mixed with the soil. The ground should be deeply dug, and all roots, stones, etc., removed and the soil raked as smooth and level as possible.

Sowing the Seeds

Thick seeding always gives best results. Lawn grass seed should be sown after the soil is raked fine, at the rate of 60

to 75 lbs. to the acre, or for small yards, one quart for every three hundred square feet (12x25). The seed should be carefully and evenly sown, and lightly raked in, and afterwards, provided the soil is not wet, rolled or made firm by batting down with the back of a spade.

Renewing Old Lawns

It is also an excellent plan in September and October to freshen and renew your old lawns. Wherever anything like a good stand of grass exists, it is better to freshen and renew the lawn than to dig the same up and start a new lawn. This can be done by cutting the lawn closely and then raking it over roughly, and in any bare spots or weedy places, digging or chopping up with the hoe the coarse grasses or weeds, and sowing fresh seed over the entire lawn, at the same time giving an application of **WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER** to start the grass and reinvigorate the old grass.

It is also a good plan at the approach of hard winter, say about Christmas time, to make a light application of well-rotted stable manure, well scattered over the lawn. This will prove of decided benefit in furnishing nutriment to the roots and surface soil. The manure should only be applied during the winter, and when spring opens up all the coarse pieces remaining should be raked off. It will be found this will act most beneficially on the lawn and will carry it through the summer in much better condition than if manure is not used. Do not use fresh manure, as the weed and coarse grass seeds in it are liable to germinate when spring growing weather comes on.

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS

Special prices to florists using large quantities.

Charge will be made for packing pots, pans and saucers at 25 cts. for order amounting to \$2.50 or less. On large orders proportionate charge will be made. This barely covers cost of packing.

Standard Pots—Inside Measurements

Diam.	Doz.	100	1,000
2 inch.....	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$4.50
2 1/4 inch.....	.12	.65	5.00
2 1/2 inch.....	.15	.75	5.50
3 inch.....	.18	1.00	8.00
4 inch.....	.25	1.40	12.00
5 inch.....	.40	2.50	22.50
6 inch.....	.60	3.50	33.00

Diam.	Each	Dozen	100
7 inch.....	\$0.08	\$0.85	\$5.75
8 inch.....	.12	1.25	9.00
9 inch.....	.16	1.75	12.50
10 inch.....	.25	2.50	18.00
11 inch.....	.30	3.00	22.50
12 inch.....	.40	3.75	30.00



Saucers

Diam.	Doz.	100
4 inch.....	\$0.20	\$1.25
5 inch.....	.25	1.50
6 inch.....	.30	2.00
7 inch.....	.40	2.75
8 inch.....	.60	4.25

	Each	Doz.
9 inch.....	\$0.08	\$0.75
10 inch.....	.09	.80
11 inch.....	.10	1.00
12 inch.....	.12	1.20

Shallow Pots

Made similar to ordinary flower pots, but flat, being only 4 1/2 to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Ferns and other plants.

Diam.	Each	Doz.
6 inch.....	\$0.05	\$0.50
8 inch.....	.10	1.00
10 inch.....	.18	2.00
12 inch.....	.25	2.50

EARTHENWARE SEED OR FERN POTS.—Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Splendid for ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hot-bed. 6 1/2-inch, each, 5 cts.; doz., 50 cts.; 8-inch, each, 10 cts.; doz., \$1.00; 10-inch, each, 12 cts.; doz., \$1.25.

PRODUCTS GROWN PRINCIPALLY FROM WOOD'S SEEDS



Bellwood Farm, Chesterfield Co.
Apr. 3-1915

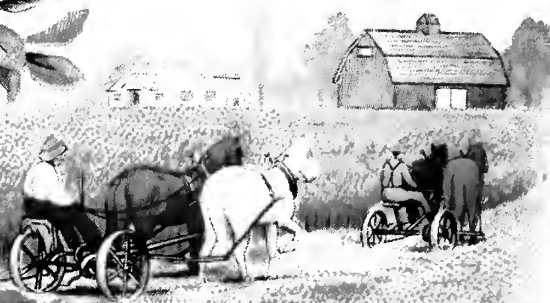
Messrs. T. W. Wood & Sons,
Richmond, Va.
Dear Sirs:

We have recently placed an exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, covering a rectangular space 29 feet by 25 feet, two sides of which have a base ground or walls 15 feet high.

This exhibit comprises most of the better varieties of corn, wheat, oats, barley, peas, soy beans, peanuts and etc. and nearly all the valuable kinds of hay and forage crops that grow in Virginia, and what you cannot grow in Virginia in those lines, you need not go anywhere to find.

Of course you know that the seeds from which the greater bulk of these products were grown, were obtained from you. And when the people of this country, the land where under irrigation they produce big things, express surprise at the quality of the Virginia products, I think it reflects to the excellence of the seeds from which they grew.

Yours very truly
August B. Bellwood



T. W. WOOD & SONS, *Seedsman, Richmond, Va.*